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ABSTRACT

This report presents the findings and recommendations from the President's Child Safety Partnership, a group of citizens representing business, private nonprofit groups, the government, and private individuals appointed by President Reagan to gather accurate information about the nature and extent of violence against children and to identify outstanding private sector initiatives and public/private partnerships in the area of child safety. It begins with a Statement of Child Victimization in America which explains that the partnership held public hearings in seven cities across the country and heard testimony from 150 witnesses. Nine areas of interest to the investigation are identified: (1) sexual abuse children in the home or family; (2) sexual exploitation of children; (3) sexual molestation of children outside the home; (4) physical abuse of children in the home or family; (5) abduction of children by noncustodial parents or strangers; (6) violence against children outside the home; (7) parental neglect of children; (8) abuse of alcohol and other drugs by children; and (9) runaway children. Subsequent sections contain recommendations for change from the private sector, the child-serving community, parents and concerned citizens, and the government (federal, state, and local). Relevant materials including bibliographies and lists of organizations providing support to children and families are appended. (NB)

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A Report to the President

President's Child Safety Partnership

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Final Report **1987**

President's Child Safety Partnership

The Honorable Ronald Reagan
President of the United States
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

On behalf of the members of the President's Child Safety Partnership, it is our pleasure to present you with our findings and recommendations.

You formed the President's Child Safety Partnership 2 years ago because of your commitment to and concern for the well-being of our Nation's children, especially those children who were unfortunate enough to become victims of purposeful and oftentimes vengeful acts, such as abuse, molestation, sexual exploitation, and stranger abduction, as well as those children who run away from home, and those who fall victim to drugs and alcohol. Regardless of the circumstances surrounding the child's victimization, the result is the same; children and their families suffer, and their communities suffer from a lowered quality of life. Many children as well as their families experience physical and psychological harm from which they never recover.

You appointed a group of citizens representing the business community, the private nonprofit community, the government sector, and private individuals to find answers and solutions to the problems of child victimization. We had a common commitment to helping children and youth. You asked for our ideas on how this epidemic of victimization could be stopped. You challenged us to discover ways to ensure that our children could lead lives free from the threat of victimization.

The Partnership accepted that challenge and moved out across the country to learn more about the problem and what was being done to combat it. While the extensive life experiences of each Partnership member may have prepared us for what we encounter in business or government, they did little to prepare us for what we saw and heard from the parents, children, child advocates, and business people who testified before us. What we heard shocked and disturbed all of us:

- That each year close to three-quarters of a million cases of child physical abuse and neglect are documented—more than 2,000 a day. These documented cases represent only a fraction of the number of actual incidents. The abuse is not restricted to minor injuries—a growing number of the cases involve very serious injury and even death.

- That each year more and more children, some as young as 2 to 3 years old, are being sexually assaulted. A majority of these children are being assaulted, not by strangers, but by people they know and trust — most often a relative.

- That each year a number of children are abducted by strangers, some never to be found.

- That in locations throughout the country young children are collectively and ritualistically abused.

- That each year thousands of children are abducted by noncustodial parents. Many of these children are kept away from the custodial parents for years, some even decades.

- That alcohol and drugs are taking a more deadly toll and are luring an even younger generation of children.

- That each year approximately 1.7 million teenagers are the victims of violent crimes such as rape, robbery, and aggravated assault, and more than 3.6 million are victims of theft. More than 1,000 teens are murdered each year. In some cities children shoot each other over card games, bicycles, clothing, or misinterpreted facial expressions.

- That every day children, some as young as 10 and 11 years old, can be found living unsupervised in the streets of every major city in the country. Many of these children are exploited and forced to engage in prostitution and other crimes to survive.

It was inconceivable to many of us, as we believe it is to most Americans, that these events were not isolated, not restricted to one segment of the country, but happen every day in every part of the country to boys and girls from every socioeconomic class, every race and creed. Victimization knows no boundaries. It could strike anyone, anywhere, anytime, and anyplace. No one is safe from its ravages.

Fortunately, we found that where there is despair there is also hope. America was built with the spirit, entrepreneurial know-how, determination, and resources not of one person, or one distinct segment of society, but of a host of different groups, with different backgrounds, and different interests striving to achieve the same goals: improving our country and ourselves, and providing a better life for our children.

It is this same spirit, hard work, entrepreneurial know-how, and determination that was displayed around the country by concerned individuals, agencies, and corporations that gives us hope for our children's future. We found countless examples of individuals and organizations that personify the theme of the Partnership and the spirit of the country. All of us working together can end the victimization of children. As you pointed out, Mr. President, there is a role in this for everyone—government, business, and the individual citizen.

The report we present is an optimistic one, one that recognizes that while there are innumerable problems to be faced, there are countless untapped resources to address them. In many cases our only limitations are the ones we place on ourselves, artificial limitations that can with perspective and ingenuity be overcome.

We end this Partnership with a renewed interest in the well-being of children, with a firm dedication to do more, and with the hope that *others* will also

involve themselves in the battle for our children. The battle has to be fought on many fronts and with many allies. The enemy has proven to be a tenacious one—giving little but taking much. We cannot afford to lose this battle as children are more than our present—they are our future.

What better future can we offer our children than the freedom to grow and thrive without the threat of being victimized.

While there are many important issues this country must address, we feel that ensuring the safety and well-being of our future generations is of utmost importance.

We all offer our support in assisting you in this endeavor. To ensure that this report is acted upon, we will be convening an implementation group. This group will be composed of members of the Partnership who, at their own expense, will carry the message of this report to the public for the next 2 years, using both their personal and professional energies. We feel that with implementation of these recommendations we will have taken a grand step toward ensuring that America is safe for children.

Sincerely yours,

William W. McConnell
Chairman

William R. Bricker
Vice Chairman

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Statement of Child Victimization in America

America's Children in Jeopardy

This report of the President's Child Safety Partnership is an urgent and grave message to all Americans. It is also a message of promise and hope.

The number of children who are not loved and who are not safe constitutes one of the major public health problems that we face in this country today.
—Surgeon General C. Everett Koop

As members of the Partnership, commissioned in 1985 by President Ronald Reagan, we have seen the real world of child victimization with emotionally wrenching clarity. Now, as we conclude our term of service and submit our findings, we must report with heavy hearts: A frightening number of children are victimized each year in America.

During the past 2 years, we toured the teeming streets of Times Square in New York City where thousands of runaway children are victimized by addicts and pimps, and by overtly respectable citizens who buy the sexual favors of young boys and girls for the price of a sandwich and a soft drink.

We saw a 9-year-old girl who had first been sexually assaulted by her father and two uncles, then sold in the streets as a prostitute.

We witnessed the anguish of a young father whose son had been kidnapped from a shopping mall and brutally murdered in cold blood.

It's not only girls that are at risk; young boys could be bought for as little as $2.50—the cost of a few video games.
—Sister Anne, Covenant House

We shared the terror of a fifth grade cocaine addict, her arms scarred with needle marks, when her older sister overdosed on drugs and nearly died.

We felt the horrified panic of a divorced mother whose children, ages 3 and 2, were systematically submitted to ritualistic abuse by their Satan-worshipping father during regular, court-ordered visitations.

The average age of child victims of sexual abuse is remaining at 3 to 4 years of age.
—Deanne Tilton, Los Angeles County Inter-Agency Council on Child Abuse and Neglect

These were only a few of the terrible experiences, so shocking and painful. The problems seemed so immense; the issues so overwhelming; the solutions so elusive. But there were other encounters, just as compelling, that inspired us.

We saw the love and concern of the tough-talking veteran and ex-businessman who runs a nonprofit residence that has given new hope and a fresh start

to hundreds of youthful runaways, alcoholics, and addicts.

We were struck by the dedication of a group of teenage volunteers from a Boys Club who visit elementary schools, teaching children how and why to resist peer pressure and say "No" to drugs.

We admired the zeal of the young mother who helped mobilize a major city, arranging a full-day educational conference for Chicago's judges on how to deal fairly with judicial testimony from victimized children.

We cheered the persistence of a small group of parents who alerted an apathetic populace to the impact that drug-ridden, sexually-explicit rock concerts were having on children.

We applauded the bank executive who uses his fundraising expertise and network of contacts to raise hundreds of thousands of dollars each year to support a treatment center for sexually abused children in his city.

Although my heart cried out for the young girls who timidly but courageously told how they were sexually abused, I was heartened to see that the emotional scars have begun to fade as they respond to the genuine concern and loving treatment of their therapists.
—Jeri Winger, Partnership Member

The commitment and creativity of these caring people, and thousands more to whom we spoke, tell the positive side of the story of child safety in America.

These caregivers are not defeated by the complexity or the depth of the tragedies they encounter each day. Instead, they devote their energies and talents to battling the victimization of children on a variety of fronts.

For some, the most effective way is personal intervention—tragedy by tragedy, child by child. Others become the partners of these intervenors, offering critically needed management skills, physical resources, personnel, and financial and moral support.

These problem solvers set the standard for every American. They tell us there are solutions to the immense tragedy of child victimization. They show us what can be accomplished. They ask our help. They offer to share their knowledge and experience. They challenge us to join the battle.

President Reagan once told the Nation, "There is no problem so large that it cannot be matched by

the hearts and the commitment of the American people."

The abuse of children is a problem that demands a deep and widespread commitment. There is a meaningful role for all Americans, of all ages, from every walk of life, in every neighborhood.

It is our hope that this report will inspire every reader to get involved in partnerships that are dedicated to preventing violence against children and intervening in the shattered lives of the victimized.

Only when all Americans join hands as partners, will we truly create a circle of safety to surround and protect our Nation's most treasured legacy—our children.

The Tragedy of Child Victimization

The first major objective of the President's Child Safety Partnership was to gather accurate information about the nature and extent of violence against children. To meet this objective, we embarked upon a comprehensive examination of the tragedy of child victimization. We recognized that, prior to the formation of the Partnership, information regarding the victimization of children tended to be compartmentalized, focused on specific aspects of victimization rather than the larger context.

The exact numbers matter little. Too many children are lost. There are too few hands to help.
—Lory Arana Stevenson, Partnership Member

In public hearings held in seven cities across America, we heard testimony from and asked questions of more than 150 men, women, and children. Many were victims of the crimes we had set out to examine. Others were laborers in the field of child safety—business executives, police officers, mothers, fathers, teenagers, teachers, clergy, physicians, volunteers—a diverse population of Americans concerned about, and committed to, the needs of abused children.

The hearings were the focal point of our activities over these past 2 years, but they were just one aspect of our efforts. Preparing for, and responding to, each hearing consumed countless hours of

research and study. It involved contact with thousands of individuals and organizations that offered invaluable insight. Extensive background materials provided to us by the staff of the Department of Justice's Office for Victims of Crime added depth and perspective to our work.

Our study concerned itself with issues involving purposeful acts perpetrated against children from birth until age 18. Some are obviously violent—physical and sexual abuse, kidnapping, molestation, assault, robbery, and murder. Others, like neglect and emotional abuse, are more subtle, but can leave lasting psychological scars. Further, we examined the issues of runaway children and substance abuse, in which children may begin as initiators but soon become victims.

This year alone, more than 15,000 different children will come into residence in our various shelters around the country.
—Father Bruce Ritter, Covenant House

At the outset, we identified nine areas in which our investigation would be concentrated:

1. Sexual abuse of children in the home or family.
2. Sexual exploitation of children (child pornography and prostitution).
3. Sexual molestation of children outside the home.
4. Physical abuse of children in the home or family.
5. Abduction of children by noncustodial parents or by strangers.
6. Violence (robbery, assault, or murder) against children outside the home.
7. Parental neglect of children.
8. Abuse of alcohol and other drugs by children.
9. Runaway children.

Our study was not without difficulties. We found a frustrating lack of consistency in defining terms commonly used to discuss child safety issues; i.e., sexual abuse, molestation, abduction, neglect, and others. We were dismayed by the absence of reliable national data to precisely define the extent of child victimization.

Despite the tremendous challenge these issues present, we believe that our investigation will bring some new understanding and fresh perspective to the tragedy of child victimization in America.

With this in mind, we present our most significant findings and conclusions about the safety of children.

1. *Any child in America can become a victim.* Victimization, ranging from parental neglect to serious physical violence, touches every community in America. Boys and girls at every socioeconomic level, of all races and creeds, of every age, from infants completely dependent on adults for their care to seemingly streetwise teens, are being victimized.

The chances of any one child—a child in the local school, a child in your church, a child in your neighborhood, or perhaps **your** child—becoming a victim before the age of 18 is very high. The best available statistics indicate that there are approximately 2 million incidents of abuse, neglect, abduction, exploitation, and violence against children (occurring outside the home) each year;[1] 1 million incidents of children running away;[2] 4.6 million children who use alcohol regularly;[3] and 3 million children who admit to using drugs.[4]

Children represent 30 percent of our population and 100 percent of our future.
—Dr. Vincent Fontana, New York Foundling Hospital

Victimization of children is a national tragedy. It cannot and should not be categorized into neat compartments to be dealt with on a piecemeal basis. The abused child may become delinquent and get involved with drugs, alcohol, or prostitution. A neglected child may become a runaway, subjected to exploitation and violence on the streets. We need solutions to the broad scope of the child safety problem. These solutions should reflect an understanding of how the specific components are interrelated.

2. *Responsibility for what happens to children must be placed squarely on the shoulders of adults.* In recent years there has been a proliferation of educational materials for the purpose of enabling children to identify, prevent, and respond to dangerous or potentially dangerous situations. While we must continue to alert our children to the possibilities of victimization and teach them how to handle dangerous situations, the ultimate responsibility for their protection lies with adults, especially parents. Communities must develop public education and awareness campaigns geared not only to children but also to parents and other adults, and even to offenders.

Children are our future, but we are their salvation.
—Mary Codianne, Parent

Offenders must be made aware of the seriousness and consequences of their victimizing, and encouraged to seek help. The message must clearly

state that victimizing children is wrong and will not be tolerated. If they victimize a child, they will be punished.

3. *Many forms of child victimization are crimes and must be dealt with as such.* In all States, the sexual abuse of children, sexual exploitation, molestation, child abduction, and the sale of drugs and alcohol to children, as well as certain forms of physical abuse, are criminal acts. These acts must be recognized and responded to in such a manner that offenders are adequately sanctioned to reflect the seriousness of the offense and to ensure that all other children are protected from further harm. Unfortunately, we have found that in too many cases those who victimize children, even those who commit violent acts against them, almost routinely receive lighter sentences than those committing similar acts against adults. Probation and suspended sentences are common.

Molesters have to feel threatened in the same fashion that they threaten children or they're going to continue to do the same thing over and over and over again, not only to my children, but to your children, your grandchildren, and every other kid that comes into this world.
—Tim Wheeler, Children's Civil Rights Fund, Inc.

No one sentence, punishment, or disposition can adequately convey the serious nature of the offense and society's disapproval while simultaneously responding to the best interests of the child victim. Each case is unique, and must be judged on its own merits. As with cases involving adult victims, a wide range of dispositions/sanctions is necessary.

If a child doesn't find love at home, he will attempt to find it in our streets. Safety is prosperity, and prosperity is life, and a future for you and I.
—Michael Boyd, Student

While criminal sentences need to be levied against many who victimize children, the mere threat of incarceration may be sufficient for others where serious injury or harm to the child has not occurred. The degree of sanction or punishment should not be based solely upon the relationship of the offender to the victim, the victim's age, or the offender's status in the community, but upon such factors as the seriousness of the offense, the frequency of the offense, and prior history of abuse or criminal activity.

The example that we as adults set is probably one of the most important things. When I say we as adults, it has to do with parents, it has to do with teachers, it has to do with recreation leaders, it has to do with society in general.
—Attorney General Edwin Meese III

4. *Protection of children must begin with the family.* Parents are the first educators of children and bear responsibility for protecting their children from danger, for ensuring their health and happiness, and for shaping values, attitudes, and behaviors. We need to devote greater effort to strengthening the family unit and helping all adults meet the challenges of parenthood.

The composition of the family has changed in America. More children live in single-parent households or in homes where both parents hold full-time jobs. The result is less parental supervision for many children. While accepting this changing picture of society, we need to find meaningful ways to ensure that the family and the home remain what they have traditionally been—a haven of safety for children.

Children are the hope of our Nation's future. Our progress or very existence will be determined by the way we assure their safety as they grow and develop into needed, thoughtful, contributing adults and leaders.
—William R. Bricker, Partnership Member

5. *Prevention is the key to the safety of our children.* Prevention has to be recognized as the focal point of community efforts. If we are not successful in our efforts to prevent the victimization of children today, we will most assuredly be forced to deal with the problems it creates economically, psychologically, and socially, many times over in the immediate and distant future.

Prevention efforts offer the promise of breaking the unrelenting cycle of abuse, neglect, and violence that too often passes from generation to generation.

While we must try to identify the potential for child victimization before it begins, we must not turn our backs on those who have been victimized. Community prevention efforts need to be balanced against the needs of those who have been victimized. Both prevention programs as well as quality intervention and treatment services must be available for children. Many communities have such comprehensive programs. These existing efforts should be evaluated, updated when necessary, and shared so that communities can benefit from the experiences of others.

I'm suggesting that we take a look at what schools can be doing other than teaching reading, writing, and arithmetic. I think that the development of a parent support system on every campus is extremely critical.
—George McKenna, George Washington Preparatory High School

6. *Child safety is everybody's business.* Child victimization is an issue so immense, so complex, yet so deeply human and personal, that no one person or entity can deal with it alone. The protection of children requires the commitment of every individual, in every community, all across the country in order to ensure all children are safe.

The Hope for Solutions

The second major objective of the President's Child Safety Partnership was to identify outstanding private sector initiatives and public/private partnerships in the area of child safety and to encourage even greater private sector involvement.

What a joy it has been to pursue that objective! So much can be learned from the thousands of Americans who are contributing to child safety at national, State, and local levels.

Businesses, from Fortune 500 companies to individual entrepreneurs, are sharing their resources, creativity, and expertise to make their communities safer for children. They are aware that a better quality of life for employees and customers will result in a healthier economy and a stronger America.

Individuals have joined with private sector agencies, law enforcement agencies, schools, social service agencies, mental health organizations, and community groups, as staff members or as volunteers, with one common goal—creating a safe environment for children.

Thus, "partnership" has become the watchword, not just for the President's Child Safety Partnership, but for the vast national effort springing up in response to the needs of children.

This report has been prepared to serve as a resource for every business, every community group, and every individual who aspires to join this partnership for child safety.

In these pages are numerous examples of effective, meaningful private sector collaborations involving businesses, child-serving agencies, schools, community groups, individuals, and governments at every level.

If every American who cares deeply about children becomes part of this effort, what an impact we will have on the lives of our children!

I experienced a number of "special" and optimistic moments during the course of our hearings across the country, which were generated by the evidence of a sense of growing awareness of the problem of child victimization and the caring, compassionate response by individuals, organizations, and the private sector to all aspects of the problem.
—Jeri Winger,
Partnership Member

The example that we adults set is probably one of the most important things we can do. When I say we as adults, it has to do with parents, it has to do with teachers, it has to do with recreation leaders, it has to do with society in general.
—Attorney General
Edwin Meese III

America's 64 million children **are** our Nation's greatest resource. President Reagan said it best in his charge to the Partnership in 1985:

> Children are not only a joy to the parents who raise them, they also represent a society's future . . . There is no more fundamental test of a society than how it treats its children.

In the following pages, we offer an action plan for creating and ensuring a safe, nurturing environment for every child.

Our proposals are not based on lofty ideals or unworkable theories. Rather, they are firmly rooted in the realities of actual programs—effective programs being operated today, somewhere in America by a caring business, a private sector agency, a school, a church, a community group, or an individual.

It is our hope that no American will look at this report without seeing something he or she can do **today** to make our homes, streets, schools, and communities safer for our children.

We urge every reader to turn to the body of this report. Carefully consider the recommendations that relate to you. Choose one you believe you can best implement, and take a first step today to put it into action. Ask your friends and neighbors to join you. Build partnerships with others in your community. By joining hands, we will encircle one child, then another and another, until together we have created a circle of safety to surround and protect every child in America.

For most of the kids that come to us, the unknown terrors of the street are more welcome than the pain, suffering, rejection, and repudiation they experienced at home.
—Father Bruce Ritter, Covenant House

It is not just the instance of child victimization that is so disturbing. It is the fact that the instances are so uniform throughout the country. No particular city or area of the country has the problem unique unto itself, and none is immune.
—Arthur C. (Cappy) Eads, Partnership Member

Recommendations for Change:

The Private Sector

Recommendations for the Private Sector

Business

1. Businesses should become involved in and provide support for child safety programs.
2. Businesses should take action to increase child safety awareness among the public and the business community.
3. Businesses should help employees address their child safety concerns and needs.
4. Businesses should be aware of the impact of their proposed or current charitable and corporate activities on child safety.

Private Nonprofit

1. Private nonprofit youth organizations should involve all staff members and their families in nonthreatening child safety activities.
2. Youth organizations should ensure that no employee with access to children has a history of child victimization.
3. Service organizations and volunteer groups should make child safety a priority.
4. All private nonprofit child-serving agencies should be encouraged to develop relationships with the corporate sector.
5. Private nonprofit organizations and insurance companies should work together to find solutions to the high cost of liability insurance.

Media

1. News media should make greater efforts to educate the public about child victimization and the many steps that can be taken to make the world safer for children.
2. The entertainment industry should continue its active involvement in informing the public about child safety issues.

Business

Perhaps more than any other observation made during its 2-year effort, the Partnership was gratified to learn of so many creative and effective efforts by business to assist in the fight for child safety. Reaching Americans in so many ways that government cannot, the private sector has already played a tremendous role in protecting America's children. The Partnership learned of major multinational conglomerates and tiny local enterprises taking action on behalf of child safety. It learned that the donation of money, while certainly useful, is not the only meaningful form of private sector involvement in child safety. From professional services, shared physical resources, and volunteered distribution and dissemination support, to public awareness activity, every business can find a way to contribute.

Keeping children safe is good business. Not only do child safety programs help reduce crime, they are critical investments for safeguarding America's future workforce and maintaining healthier communities. By becoming involved in child safety, the private sector can play a powerful leadership role in a highly visible area of national concern. Additionally, child safety programs offer an opportunity for business to demonstrate its concern for customers and employees' children, which readily translates into enhanced business image and improved employee morale. Furthermore, some companies visibly involved in child safety efforts have experienced welcome but unexpected increases in business.

Yet despite the impact of corporate-supported child safety activity, the Partnership recognized that the business sector remains a relatively untapped resource. The need is great. The ability of business to become involved is limited only by the imaginations of business leaders and child safety advocates. The entrepreneurial and industrial spirit behind the world's strongest economy has found solutions to so many of the problems that have plagued earlier generations of Americans, and the Partnership's firmest conviction is that the full engagement of the private sector in the battle for child safety will result in victory.

Business Recommendation 1:

Businesses should become involved in and provide support for child safety programs.

Business is about action . . . problem solving . . . commitment. And those are precisely what the child safety problem requires. I urge corporate America to get involved.
—Joseph Vittoria, President and Chief Operating Officer of Avis, Inc.

The types of support that businesses can offer child safety ventures are virtually limitless. Any business leader interested in making a meaningful contribution to child safety, upon contacting child-serving volunteers or professionals, and after considering his or her corporate resources, will find myriad opportunities to take action.

Corporate activity in child safety is a win-win type of involvement.
—Dan McCurdy, Southland Corporation

Financial Support

Cash contributions to deserving child safety programs at the local, State, or national level can be made in many forms. To illustrate:

- The Adolph Coors Foundation provides financial support to the Colorado chapter of Society's League Against Molestation (SLAM).
- Burger King, Inc., contributed $100,000 to Cities In Schools, a national school safety and dropout prevention program. The donation helped the program meet government matching grant requirements allowing it to operate for an additional 3 years.
- Clairol implemented a coupon redemption program which resulted in a significant cash contribution to a major national child safety organization.
- ARCO donates $2 for every $1 an employee gives to a charitable organization, including child safety related programs.

We have the ability to work with the public sector in a variety of ways, but we share one thing more: the responsibility to make this a better world. As the bottom line, caring about consumers and children also happens to be good business.
—Nell Stewart, Dow Consumer Products, Inc.

- IBM and ADT contributed funds to the National Crime Prevention Council to develop specific crime prevention and child safety publications.

- Mobil sponsored a year-long public awareness and educational campaign focused on missing children. Mobil also provides counseling programs for employees experiencing personal problems.

- The National Child Safety Council's annual budget of approximately $4 million is completely supported by the private sector, while the National Committee for Prevention of Child Abuse receives more than one-third of its budget from companies donating between $1,000 and $2,500 per year.

- Twenty-nine local businesses in Berryville, Virginia, contributed the cost of a townwide child safety program offered through the schools and developed by the National Child Safety Council.

- The Sara Lee Corporation provided funding for development of a training manual for Chicago teachers on identifying and reporting child abuse and neglect.

- Every time a consumer bought a Teddy Ruxpin talking teddy bear, Worlds of Wonder made a donation to the child safety work of the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. The total donation thus far is more than $1 million and the program is ongoing.

- CBS-FOX Video, Inc., entered into a child safety partnership with Boys Clubs of America and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. A portion of the profits from the CBS-FOX 5-Star Collection is being donated to these two organizations. More than $100,000 has already been donated.

- The Texize Division of Dow Consumer Products entered into a child safety partnership with the National Crime Prevention Council and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. Their coupon redemption program provided more than $750,000 to these two organizations and produced record-breaking sales for Texize.

These are only a sample of business efforts on behalf of children that illustrate the diversity of corporate involvement in child safety programs.

We at our foundation have a commitment . . . that the dollar amount of our contributions program will be at least 2 percent of our domestic pretax profits.
—Dr. Robert Lauer, Sara Lee Corporation

Nonfinancial Support

While financial donations are always welcome, many child safety organizations benefit greatly from other tangible, yet nonfinancial, donations. Such contributions help reduce overhead costs so that limited resources can be concentrated on direct services to children, improved operations, or greater outreach in the community. These forms of support may incur little or no cost to the sponsoring company, but nevertheless constitute a valuable contribution to child safety. Private businesses of all sizes can:

The private sector is essential to the solution and must be encouraged to join with the public and voluntary sectors to establish community-based coalition approaches to the problems of child safety.
—Steven Kussman, American Gas Association

- **Adopt-a-School.** Exemplifying the model of volunteer business involvement in youth-related issues are the "adopt-a-school" programs now operating in thousands of communities across the country. Companies, as well as business, trade, and professional associations, work with local schools in cities including Boston, Dallas, Memphis, Indianapolis, Houston, and St. Louis, to provide assistance in a variety of ways, all to enhance the educational and developmental opportunities for students. Among the most popular services are guest speakers, demonstrations, special awards, and donations of equipment and materials.

- **Adopt-a-Program.** The adopt-a-school concept can easily be applied to child safety programs. The sponsoring business can "adopt" a youth-serving organization and offer assistance to help that organization achieve its goals: financial management, marketing advice, legal counsel, printing and duplicating services, access to word processors or computer facilities, space for meetings—the possibilities are endless.

- Provide space for community meetings or seminars, information distribution, counseling sessions, or equipment storage. This space might be found in shopping centers, vacant offices, meeting rooms, cafeterias, or warehouse facilities. Campbell Soup converted part of a warehouse into a day-care center for employees' children. Grocery and shopping centers often provide space for child safety program information and materials.

- Provide access to office equipment such as word processors, typewriters, computers, and recording equipment. In Illinois, the Superior Tea and Coffee Company provides space in its computer system for

mailing lists and inventory records of the National Committee for Prevention of Child Abuse.

Sometimes I think just doling out money is not the answer. We want to put our company where we can make a difference. Our commitment starts at the top.
—Aubrey Lewis, F.W. Woolworth Company

- Give or lend furniture, equipment, or supplies. Investigators in Huntsville, Alabama, and San Antonio, Texas, interview child victims and witnesses in playrooms that were filled with toys and furniture donated by local businesses. In Kansas City, Missouri, the Hallmark Corporation donates surplus products to the Boys Clubs to use for special crafts projects. In Denver, Mountain Bell and the Denver Boys Club receive surplus furniture and equipment from business and industry and then repair it. They have distributed $2 million worth to private nonprofit agencies.

- Print, reproduce, or distribute child safety materials for organizations with limited budgets. Local printing and graphics shops can provide services of great value to child safety groups. Businesses with related interests might include access to their own mailing lists as well. Numerous local businesses have reprinted one or more of the McGruff crime prevention booklets for distribution in their communities. Carvel Ice Cream stores have assisted the National Child Safety Council by distributing pamphlets.

The time has come to discard our parochial interests and work together as a total community of public and private sectors.
—Marilyn Baisel, Mile High United Way

- Lend professionals with specialized skills—lawyers, accountants, marketing specialists, computer experts, etc.—for specific projects. IBM lent an executive to the National Committee for the Prevention of Child Abuse for 1 year to organize a major national conference. Burger King architects and engineers helped to build the McLamore Children's Center in Miami, a residential treatment program for battered children awaiting foster home placement.

- Train employees to incorporate child safety in normal work routines. Utility companies, delivery services, taxi and trucking companies, and other enterprises with vehicles on the road, can act as potential "eyes and ears" for child safety. Commonwealth Edison (Chicago), Michigan Consolidated Gas Company, and Southwestern Bell have trained drivers to identify children in need of assistance and to contact appropriate authorities.

Without a healthy community, we, as a corporation, really can't do business.
—Dr. Michael Romaine, Zale Foundation

There are a number of incentives that businesses can establish to encourage employee involvement in child safety programs. Some examples are:

- The Sara Lee Corporation includes volunteer participation in community programs as part of their promotion/bonus criteria for managers.
- Businesses can provide time for volunteer work through flexible working hours or paid time off (as generally granted for jury duty or military reserve duty). ARCO provides time with pay for employees volunteering with an approved charitable group.
- The F.W. Woolworth Company contributes $100–$500 to programs in which employees volunteer, and recognizes employee efforts through its Volunteer Services Award Program.
- Boeing Aircraft Corporation donates space and administrative support for the Boeing Employees Good Neighbor Fund, an employee-managed charitable fund.

Helping Youth

With time on their hands, energy to spare, and a powerful need for peer approval, teens too easily become involved in vandalism, delinquency, and more dangerous activity. One way to protect young people from the potential dangers of idleness is to offer them alternatives. The private sector can play a pivotal role in guiding young people through their rocky transition to adulthood by helping instill attitudes and values that will help them avoid negative influences and destructive behaviors and move on to more positive courses for their lives.

We discovered over time that if we can put more young people to work we will, therefore, reduce the amount of vandalism and theft and other crime in the streets.
—Gary Nelson, Pacific Northwest Bell

Six years ago, Eugene Lange, a New York businessman and philanthropist, promised a class of Harlem sixth graders that he would pay the college tuition of each student in that class who finished high school. All but one of the 51 students will graduate this year.[5] The Partnership recognizes that few individuals are in a position to make this kind of offer, but corporate America has the resources to motivate students toward better education and the hope for a better future. The example in Harlem is clear evidence that youth can respond positively to opportunity.

The business community in America is responsible for retraining people that are not educated in the public schools. Industry spends billions of dollars retraining the functional illiterates.
—George McKenna, George Washington Preparatory High School

Businesses should also be aware of the opportunities for youth to work with nonprofit community organizations. (See Prevention and Awareness Recommendation 6.) There are many ways private businesses can support and encourage such

involvement: providing scholarship funds for youth who volunteer for community groups; hiring new employees from those who have volunteered with a youth service group; and sponsoring special events or awards in recognition of community involvement, and other positive incentives to encourage involvement.

Other Examples:

A coalition of Boston businesses has raised a $5 million scholarship endowment that guarantees college financial aid for inner-city students who graduate from high school with better than average grades. This coalition also employs qualified high school and college graduates from Boston's low-income neighborhoods on a priority basis.

Burger King. Many companies provide youth employment opportunities that foster productive attitudes and reinforce the importance of punctuality, professionalism, teamwork, and responsibility. Recently, Burger King began sponsoring scholarship programs for its teen employees.

Primerica. In cooperation with the National Crime Prevention Council, Primerica provides funding and support for the Security Education and Employment Program, which involves security companies and employment specialists working with inner-city high schools to provide job training and placement in the private security industry for qualified students and graduates.

Fifteen companies in Cincinnati purchase wood products made by New Life, an inner-city youth organization.

Executive High School Internship Program is supported by businesses in many communities. It enables selected high school juniors and seniors to work closely with business leaders and gain valuable work and "real world" experience in exchange for school credit. Business executives participating in the program serve as positive role models and often become mentors for these young people.

Business Recommendation 2:

Businesses should take action to increase child safety awareness among the public and the business community.

Take time out; don't take it out on your kid.
—Advertising Council public service announcement

The American business sector reaches out daily in a variety of ways to virtually every citizen to offer services, promote products, and create awareness. With expertise in product development, marketing, and distribution, vast markets are created and fulfilled. When these talents are combined with the child safety expertise represented by governmental and private nonprofit organizations, effective child safety messages can be developed and disseminated.

We have had 40 years of success in manufacturing and marketing household cleaning solutions, which proves that we do have communications expertise. Suppose, we speculated, we used those powers to not only sell products, but also to help at the same time?
—Nell Stewart, Dow Consumer Products, Inc.

Public Awareness

The Advertising Council represents an exemplary partnership among business, media, government, and private organizations. With substantial contributions of time and talent from major advertising firms, corporations, and the media, the Advertising Council develops public service advertising campaigns on subjects like drunk driving, crime prevention, child abuse, child find mediation, and drug abuse. The Ad Council, the DFS Dorland advertising agency, the National Crime Prevention Council, and the U.S. Department of Justice have worked together to develop the McGruff crime prevention campaign, which has achieved unprecedented success in stimulating awareness and action among the American public. Similarly, the Campbell-Ewald Advertising Agency and the National Committee for the Prevention of Child Abuse have cooperated since 1976 on the Ad Council campaign. When this campaign began, only 10 percent of Americans realized that child abuse was a national problem, yet by 1985, recognition was at 90 percent.[7] Similar partnerships among media, business, and child-

serving organizations exist at the local level, and the Partnership commends such initiatives. (Other examples appear at the end of this Recommendation.)

Many companies have discovered that child safety messages can be incorporated in their products and services with only minimal costs. General Mills has printed safety tips, prevention-oriented quiz games, and pictures of missing children on more than 75 million cereal boxes. Avis Incorporated inserts photos of missing children and prevention tips in all car rental contract folders (8 to 10 million per year). Southland Corporation's 7-Eleven stores have distributed millions of matchbooks with child safety messages printed on them.

Corporations have made enormous contributions to public service advertising campaigns in the public interest, many of which have focused on child safety. The success of these campaigns has been phenomenal. Using these successes to encourage other businesses would be a tremendous service.
—Robert P. Keim, Partnership Member

Business Community Involvement

The Partnership concluded that most businesses involved in child safety are gratified by their involvement. The logical next step is for business leaders to describe their experiences and promote child safety awareness among their business colleagues, thereby encouraging even greater private sector involvement. Consideration should also be given to the feasibility of a public service advertising program specifically designed to promote business participation in child safety.

The Southland Corporation . . . is . . . a model for the rest of the business community to follow in looking at ways in which they can use their tremendous number of outlets as a means of contributing not only to a nationwide program . . . but also really getting down to brass tacks in the communities they serve.
—Attorney General Edwin Meese III

Industry newsletters and trade journals are effective vehicles for reaching the business community with information and program strategies. Through national and local business organizations and civic/social groups, business leaders have a ready audience for presentations about the importance of private sector involvement in child safety.

Other Examples:

Marvel Comics worked closely with the National Committee for the Prevention of Child Abuse to produce and distribute "Spider-Man" comic books dealing with sexual abuse and the importance of reporting it.[7]

The Southland Corporation provides funding to air "Sock Hop With the Cops" on cable TV stations in the Greater Chicago area. The American Bandstand-style show features law enforcement officers and teenagers dancing to popular music and discussing safety issues during breaks. The show, aired by 10 cable companies with a subscription of 400,000 households, is extremely popular among teens.

Dairy companies and grocery stores have distributed billions of milk cartons and grocery bags with pictures of missing children and child safety tips.

Michigan Consolidated Gas Company and the Michigan Runaway Network cooperated to develop a rock video, set to the tune of Del Shannon's "Runaway," which warns teenagers about the dangers of life on the streets. Coupled with public service announcements, billboards in bus and train stations, and a toll-free telephone hotline, this campaign has succeeded in boosting the number of calls to the Network's hotline by 30 percent.

Supermarket Communications Systems, Inc., working with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, distributes child safety tips and videotapes through "Good Neighbor Information Centers" in more than 6,500 supermarkets nationwide, reaching 90 million people every week.

The Beatrice Corporation, Illinois Bell, Dart, Kraft Foundation, Chevron, and Southwestern Bell have worked with youth-serving organizations to develop and distribute child safety publications for adults and children of all ages. Some of the informational publications have been printed in both English and Spanish.

The Chemical Bank has established a Business Advisory Board which works with the New York business community and sponsors dinners, meetings, and fundraising events to encourage financial and other support for The Queens Child Guidance Center.

ADT, Inc., in partnership with the National Crime Prevention Council, has developed a *Corporate Action Guide*, designed for the business sector, which provides information and direction to companies interested in sponsoring crime prevention and child safety activities for employees and for the community. The guide includes camera-ready art which can easily be reproduced and used for flyers, mailers, newsletters, and journals.

The American Gas Association, in cooperation with major national child safety organizations, distributes missing children's pictures and child safety information to its 250 members.

Business Recommendation 3:

Businesses should help employees address their child safety concerns and needs.

A recent study found that 77 percent of women and 33 percent of men surveyed take time away from work attending to their children—making phone calls, or ducking out for a long lunch to go to a school play. That alone translates into hundreds of millions of dollars in lost output for U.S. corporations.
—Fortune, *February 16, 1987*

Businesses have an important stake in assuring the safety of their employees' children. Studies have documented that parents' concerns about their children can adversely affect working behavior.[8] By helping employees address concerns about their children's well-being, businesses can profit from improved employee morale, job satisfaction, and increased productivity. Actual cost savings—in the form of reduced use of sick leave or personal time to cope with family problems—have also been documented. And some companies report that their reputation for being a "caring" business has enabled them to attract and hold top quality employees. To the extent that business leaders can provide child safety information to their employees and help them resolve the inevitable pressures and concerns of parenting, they will do so to the benefit of their employees, their businesses, and their communities.

There's all kinds of things that industry can do about child abuse, like they have done with substance abuse and other family problems.
—Sandra Baker, Sacramento Child Sexual Abuse Treatment Program

Information and Assistance

Businesses have found a variety of ways to educate their employees about child safety issues and to help them effectively handle situations that may expose their children to the dangers of victimization. (Some examples appear at the end of this Recommendation.)

Child Care

Due to the growing number of working parents, significant opportunity for business involvement exists in the area of child care. In 1986, 63 percent of mothers with children under 18, and 51 percent of mothers with children under 3 were in the labor force.[9] The need for affordable high quality child care in this Nation is both severe and compelling. Availability simply has not kept pace with demand. Day care for infants and preschoolers, afterschool care for school-age children, emergency care for sick children, last minute substitutes for regular care providers—all are in desperately short supply. As a result, millions of parents are forced to place their children in unsupervised or otherwise inadequate settings, or worse—to leave them by themselves. Children placed in these situations are vulnerable to neglect, emotional stress, and potential abuse or exploitation. During the Partnership's work, news headlines have been replete with accounts of abuse and maltreatment in day-care facilities. The best way to prevent this abuse is to drive out inadequate, ineffective, and potentially dangerous child-care programs and the individuals who operate them by providing sufficient safe and affordable alternatives.

It has long been recognized that the solution to the lack of quality child care does not reside in any one sector. Only through creative approaches to public-private partnerships can we begin to assure the safety of children while their parents work.
—Judy Kaufman, Mountain Bell

Although perhaps the most obvious solution is for employers to sponsor their own day-care facilities, this is by no means their only alternative. There are innumerable ways for employers to help employees acquire adequate child care:

- Many companies may not be in the position to offer in-house child care and parents may prefer to choose their own child-care arrangements rather than use a company-based facility. Holland and Hart, a Denver law firm, offers a salary reduction plan which enables employees to pay for their chosen child care from pretax dollars. Chemical Bank allows employees to designate up to $15,000 in payroll deductions for a variety of needs, including child care.

We feel we have been able to benefit our employees at relatively low cost to us as an employer and provide a broad range of child care options for them.
—Gayle Magee, Holland & Hart

- "Flexible" benefits plans allow employees to choose from a range of options that may include employer support for child care or extended maternity/paternity leave for parents. Steelcase, Incorporated, allows employees to spend part of their nonsalary compensation benefits on child-care

costs. Procter & Gamble offers a "voucher" system which allows working parents to defray some child-care costs by trading traditional benefits for child-care allowances. During 1986, in 42 percent of American families with children under age 18, both parents were employed.[10] Benefits packages are therefore often redundant and unnecessarily costly.

- Alternative work schedules permit parents to schedule working hours to fit their child care. Flextime, job sharing, work-at-home, permanent part-time work—all are growing in popularity among businesses of all sizes. Television's Independent Network News allowed two reporters to "share" one job, one reporter working two days, the other three. Other plans involve sharing hours during the workday, an arrangement particularly helpful for parents of school-age children.

Businesses and corporations are convinced that it is vital to the well-being of their employees to know that their children are being well cared for.
— Sandra Baker, Sacramento Child Sexual Abuse Treatment Program

- Financing the operations of existing nonprofit day-care providers is another way for businesses to expand the pool of available child care in the community. The Bank of America Foundation raised $1.4 million from 14 corporate sponsors and nine public sector contributors to support the California Child Care Initiative, a public-private program designed to recruit and train child-care providers and help them get licenses.

- Free child-care referral services are especially helpful for relocated employees. The American Express Company has a resource and referral service for employees seeking child-care facilities.

- Health care services allow parents to work when their children are sick. The David & Lucile Packard Foundation and Levi Strauss & Company funded a 17-bed children's care center in San Jose, California. First Bank System in Minneapolis pays 75 percent of the $26.26 per day fee for each employee's child who checks into Chicken Soup, a sick-child day-care operation. Some employers contract with local hospitals to provide care for children who are too ill to attend their schools or day-care programs. Employers in Colorado Springs have contracted with Penrose Hospital to provide sick-child care. Others include "family sick leave" or expanded leave in their benefits packages.

Other Examples:

General Electric Company sponsors seminars, lectures, films, and newsletters to educate employees about crime prevention and child safety.

Mountain Bell's Working Parents Resource Coordinator provides parent education through group seminars, consultation, and referrals.

Avis includes articles on child safety in its internationally distributed employee newsletter.

Southwestern Bell inserts child safety tips in paycheck envelopes.

The Control Data Corporation Employee Advisory Resource (EAR) program assists employees in a variety of personal and family-related problems including child abuse and neglect and the provision of child care. Control Data estimates that the program helps save nearly $2 million a year due to reduced absenteeism, productivity loss, turnover, and excessive use of benefits.

Mobil provides counseling programs for employees with personal problems and the efforts are estimated to be 70 to 75 percent successful. Such programs have been found so beneficial that currently 30 percent of the Fortune 500 corporations sponsor in-house employee-assistance programs (EAP's).[11]

Business Recommendation 4:

Businesses should be aware of the impact of their proposed or current charitable and corporate activities on child safety.

Any time you have an issue like the missing children's issue that grabs the attention of the country, you will have people trying to make money off it. There are a lot of groups doing great things, but there are also some involved just to make money.
—Donna Owens, Partnership Member

Unfortunately, enterprising but disreputable individuals have seized on the public's fears and anxieties about child safety to launch moneymaking ventures that exact a high price from consumers but fail to deliver promised benefits. Around the country, law enforcement officials have documented cases of individuals and businesses fraudulently posing as charitable institutions, seeking funds on behalf of victimized children. Some charge fees to recover missing children and claim unrealistically high success rates; others solicit donations to support vague or nonexistent prevention activities. These are often, though not always, "fly-by-night" organizations that may not yet have been discovered by local Better Business Bureaus or other authorities. In some cases, legitimate and honest businesses have become unwitting accomplices to these charlatans by failing to investigate fully the appropriateness of supporting their activities.

The corporate community says "We want to help. We donate to'. . . different organizations. But we're not sure we're doing enough. Is the money that we're donating getting to where it needs to be? Is it going to direct services or is it being used up in administrative costs?"
—Carol Wedge,
St. Petersburg Area Chamber of Commerce

Businesses should examine requests for support for child safety initiatives as carefully as they would examine any business investment opportunity; many of the same criteria are useful. A track record in the community, leadership of indisputable credentials and experience, and backing by appropriate organizations, are among criteria that a responsible executive would consider before committing to a business relationship. They should be no less cautious when negotiating involvement with a child safety organization, as there are too many legitimate and needy organizations to risk supporting a bad one. To evaluate the credentials of groups or individuals who seek sponsorship or financial support, private sector benefactors should consult Federal, State, and local governmental agencies, established private nonprofit child-serving organizations, and such entities as the National Charities Information Bureau and the Philanthropic Advisory Service of the Council of Better Business Bureaus.

One of our concerns as a private company has been that we knew we didn't know a lot and we wanted to make sure we were working with people who had credibility in the field. We satisfied ourselves that was the case.
—Fred Schell, Michigan Consolidated Gas Company

Beyond assessing their financial and nonfinancial involvement in child safety, businesses should also be aware of the potential impact their own daily business activities may have on children. Several companies, recognizing potential or actual harm, have modified their practices accordingly:

You wonder how in the world could a responsible company sign on a group with a record like this. —Susan Baker, Parents Music Resource Center

- Parent companies in the music industry (including record companies, magazine publishers, and rock video producers) should be aware of the nature, themes, and images presented by music they promote and by the musicians who perform it, and the potential effect on young fans. Arista Records, a subsidiary of RCA Records, produced an album titled "Virgin Killers" for release in Europe; the record was then brought into U.S. stores. The album cover featured a prepubescent naked girl, behind a pane of glass which was shattering from the girl's genital area. Once this was brought to the attention of RCA's leadership, the album was removed from distribution.

- Operators of convenience stores should be particularly observant of laws prohibiting minors from purchasing alcohol. Southland Corporation, the owner of 7-Eleven stores, has specifically trained its 7-Eleven staff to check the identification of those purchasing alcohol to ensure they are of legal age.

- Corporate sponsors and promoters of rock concerts and other gatherings of young people should ensure that the environment is safe for a young audience and in compliance with appropriate laws and regulations.

- Video distributors and broadcasters should be aware of the potential impact of mature theme films on young viewers. Since its inception, Erol's Incorporated, the largest video rental company in the country, has refused to carry any X-rated movies. These films are not in keeping with the company's family-oriented philosophy. Several cable channels have agreed not to air R-rated movies before 8:00 p.m. and precede these movies with a message informing parents about the rating and the appropriate audience; and several cable stations, such as the Christian Broadcasting Cable Network, and the Disney Channel, only show family-oriented movies.

The Partnership recognizes that only a very few businesses would consciously or intentionally conduct enterprises that threaten the safety of youth. However, there is a range of commercial activities that may have such an impact. Just as it is the responsibility of parents to help protect their children, and of government agencies to enforce the

laws and regulations associated with the safety of children, so it is the obligation of the private sector to assure that it does not contribute to the risks and threats faced by children. The decision to get out of, or to stay out of, enterprises that pose a potential hazard to youth is one which should be reinforced by business peers as well as by concerned members of the public.

In short, we don't believe that a responsible approach to public service is one in which a company makes "hay" by getting quickly in and out of a high visibility issue.
—Dan McCurdy, Southland Corporation

Private Nonprofit

Historically, private nonprofit organizations have been dedicated to human services and general improvement of social welfare. Whether locally or nationally, targeted to the entire community or to specific segments of the population, community service organizations can take credit for many of the programs and activities that help to strengthen our society.

By adopting child safety concerns as a priority, private nonprofit groups can make an invaluable contribution to community welfare. The Partnership commends those service organizations that have pioneered efforts in this area and encourages others to follow their lead.

Private Nonprofit Recommendation 1:

Private nonprofit youth organizations should involve all staff members and their families in nonthreatening child safety activities.

An estimated 55 percent of all youths aged 5 to 18 participate in activities sponsored by youth-serving organizations.[12]

Youth-serving organizations include local chapters of national organizations such as the Boys and Girls Clubs, the Boy Scouts, the Girl Scouts, and Camp Fire, Inc., as well as local organizations affiliated with churches, schools, and government. These organizations play an important role in the lives of the children they serve. An estimated 25 million youth, aged 5 to 18, participate in activities provided by these organizations.[13] Children generally join such organizations voluntarily and work closely with their leaders, who often become influential role models. This is especially important for children who do not have positive role models

I could either spend the rest of my life in a gang, selling and abusing drugs, in and out of jail, or be found shot to death on some street corner. But when I got involved with the Boys and Girls Club, I realized I had another choice. The club became my choice.
—Encarnacion Roldan, Jr., Cook County Department of Corrections

in their lives. The Partnership believes that organizations with such influence over youth have a responsibility to address child safety issues with members and their parents, volunteers, and professional staff. Local youth-serving organizations can:

- Augment and reinforce positive practices on child abuse prevention, drug abuse awareness, and many other child safety issues. The unique relationship that often exists between leaders and youths can facilitate discussion of many sensitive child safety issues. Youths may be more open and honest with these leaders than with teachers or parents, especially when discussing drug abuse, or disclosing physical or sexual abuse. These organizations often have the capacity for activities that require more time and space than most classrooms can provide. They have more flexibility than schools, where the teachers are sometimes constrained by educational program requirements, and than homes, where parents often have more pressing and possibly conflicting demands and responsibilities. These organizations can devote the time necessary to ensure that children are able to absorb the information presented. Through activities such as role-playing, youth can practice appropriate ways of responding to difficult and dangerous situations.

In addition to being far less costly, effective prevention strategies can reduce the trauma of victimization.
—Mary Hockabout, Kid-Ability

- Encourage involvement in child safety programs by making participation in these programs part of the promotion and advancement system for members.

A part of the Personal Fitness Merit Badge is communicating to young people that they must grow up to be whole people, physically, mentally and spiritually; and that they should not permit themselves to get involved in the destruction of their bodies.
—Ben Love, Boy Scouts of America

- Work closely with community agencies to ensure that the information being presented to youth is accurate and that the staff presenting the information is adequately trained. Because these programs may lead to disclosures of abuse, staff training should include not only prevention strategies and the skills needed to identify victims, but intervention skills as well. If children are encouraged to "tell someone you trust," that someone must be trained to react appropriately.

- Help local schools develop and conduct child safety programs. Such collaboration can reinforce information and protect children from conflicting messages and strategies.

- Inform parents about the risks of child victimization and the importance of reinforcing their childrens' positive behavior. Parents can also be taught to recognize potentially dangerous situations for their children and to respond appropriately should something happen. Such training is most effective when parents and children participate together. Publications are another means of providing useful information to parents.

Examples:

Boys Clubs of America. Operation SECURE (Safety Education for Children Using Real Experiences) is a program designed to help teach club members how to protect themselves from crime and violence on the street, in school, and at home, with special attention given to the issues of child abuse and sexual abuse. The goals of the program are to: increase Club members' awareness about personal safety issues; provide information and skills to reduce members' risks for becoming victims of abuse, crime, and violence; and help club staff work with their membership in building a secure and supportive Boys Club environment.

Camp Fire. The national Camp Fire organization, which provides clubs, camping, and community response programs for girls and boys, has developed several significant child safety programs. Councils across the United States are currently presenting two noteworthy programs: "Caution Without Fear" and "Children's Awareness Training." Caution Without Fear teaches children basic child safety techniques for the home and elsewhere. Children's Awareness Training is a sexual victimization, intervention, and prevention project which fosters a support network between parents, school counselors, and teachers. Both programs are designed to involve parents and other adults in afterschool programs, classroom groups, Scout troops, and parent-child groups. Camp Fire has also developed the "I Can Do It" and "I'm Peer Proof" programs for children dealing with resisting peer pressure to use drugs and alcohol.

Boy Scouts of America (BSA). BSA has contributed to prevention of child victimization through three major efforts. The first of these is its publication of a booklet, *Child Abuse: Let's Talk About It*. Published in Spanish and English, it is aimed at increasing public awareness. An accompanying training guide for key council staff educates them as to indicators of child abuse and tells them how to respond. The booklet has been distributed to all 410 local BSA councils across the country, as well

as to parents, schools, and youth-serving organizations. A number of businesses have also purchased the booklet for distribution to employees. BSA has recently undertaken a public awareness effort focused on drug abuse. It developed *Drugs: A Deadly Game*, 6.5 million copies of which have been distributed to scouts, schools, churches, and community groups. In 1983 BSA updated its requirements for its Safety Merit Badge to include crime prevention, which includes various aspects of child and family safety. Since then, more than 2 million Safety Merit Badges have been awarded.

Private Nonprofit Recommendation 2:

Youth organizations should ensure that no employee with access to children has a history of child victimization.

In 1986, a youth leader in Reston, Virginia, was sentenced to 10 years of imprisonment for each of four counts of aggravated sexual assault and 50 years for sodomy. He had been released from a similar position earlier, also for molesting children.

Children who are victimized by nonfamily members are usually victimized by someone they know and trust, not by a stranger. Most often, the molesters or exploiters are persons in caretaking roles. They include teachers, camp counselors, day-care workers, and scout leaders. The vast majority of people in these positions have a genuine interest in the welfare of children. However, some seek out such positions merely to have easy access to a pool of potential victims. All youth-serving organizations must develop methods to screen persons entrusted with the care of children. While there are no guaranteed screening methods, there are steps that can reduce the risk of victimization.

The exploitation of children is real, and business is booming.
—Alex Ferguson, Illinois Department of State Police

An effective, comprehensive strategy for screening present and potential employees has been developed by the Boys Clubs of America, in conjunction with the American Bar Association. The strategy, which

can serve as a model for other organizations, has several steps.

- Organizations should obtain extensive background information from prospective employees or volunteers and conduct indepth reviews of each applicant. Such reviews must include extensive contact with previous employers to determine the applicant's past behavior patterns and conduct. Care must be taken to identify, and fully account for, any irregularities, such as sudden and unexplained interstate job changes or unexplained gaps in employment. All new employees should be closely supervised and placed on a probationary status.

- Organizations should check the names, dates of birth, and fingerprints of applicants against arrest and conviction records kept by the State and the FBI to detect those with criminal records. A few States have statutes which allow private youth agencies to conduct criminal history record checks for employee screening. Research on the contents and use of registries is being conducted by the National Center for State Courts. (See Federal, State, and Local Government Recommendation 2.)

- Organizations should check the central registries kept by many States to see if the applicant is a known child abuser. These registries are generally under the control of the State's Department of Human Services, Child Protection Divisions. While virtually all States maintain child abuse and neglect registries, only 15 States use the registry as a screening tool for child-care employment.[14] The registries are more limited than the criminal record files as they cover only abuse and neglect, and until recently only dealt with incidents that occurred in the home.[15] Nevertheless, they offer another tool to screen out potential child abusers.

Our experience has convinced us that screening is important and useful, and that we can strike a balance between protecting children from the exposure to people who may be a threat to their well-being, while preserving the civil rights of individuals.
—Paul Larsen, New York City Human Resources Administration

- Organizations should train and carefully supervise program staff. Both management and program staff must be trained to identify, and respond to, potential child abusers and to recognize the signs of molestation. Parents should be encouraged to become involved in these efforts. Care must also be taken to ensure that unauthorized individuals, such as friends or relatives of employees, do not have access to children.

Examining arrest and conviction records of current and prospective employees and volunteers was first recommended by the President's Task Force on Victims of Crime.[16] Subsequently, the Attorney General's Task Force on Family Violence adopted a similar recommendation.[17] These procedures could, if adopted by States, be an effective tool in preventing those who have criminal records from working with and abusing children. This was graphically illustrated in a recent Montgomery County, Maryland, case where a teacher with a previous conviction for child molestation in another State was hired and subsequently accused of molesting several more children. Model legislation relating to the development of a statute for background checks is available from the U.S. Department of Justice, Office for Victims of Crime. (See Appendix III.)

Where you find kids, you will find some pedophiles. This is simply a given.
—Jeremy Margolis, Illinois Inspector General

While some people are concerned that the monetary expense of implementing these steps would be too high, the real cost—the devastating social and human cost—would come from *not* implementing them.

Example:

Boys Clubs of America has developed guidelines for hiring full-time, part-time, and volunteer staff. The initial work on these guidelines was performed by the Boys Clubs of America Child Sexual Abuse Task Force. Task Force members included representatives from the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, National Crime Prevention Council, National Committee for the Prevention of Child Abuse, and local Boys Clubs. The final guidelines were developed in close cooperation with the American Bar Association's National Legal Resource Center for Child Advocacy and Protection. Most of the information is applicable to any child-serving organization.

Private Nonprofit Recommendation 3:

Service organizations and volunteer groups should make child safety a priority.

Americans live by the age-old truth that with personal charity there are two winners: the person who gives and the person who receives. And very often, it is the giver who receives the most precious gift.
—President Ronald Reagan

Service organizations and volunteer groups do an exemplary job of enhancing the quality of life in America. Indeed, vast resources and energies are dedicated to responding to and solving myriad community and social problems, proving again and again that volunteerism embodies the best spirit of our Nation. Because of their ability to mobilize local resources, such clubs can make a significant contribution to the safety of children in their communities.

In recent years, many service organizations have become involved in such areas as drug abuse, missing children, and child care. Several national groups have concentrated on such child safety issues as physical, emotional, and sexual abuse, and molestation. However, because of the extent and gravity of child victimization, more programs are needed to increase citizen awareness and involvement. The Partnership commends the excellent work in child safety being done by so many service organizations and encourages groups that have not yet become involved to give child safety higher priority.

Examples:

General Federation of Women's Clubs (GFWC) has launched a special project on awareness of child abuse, abduction, and child identification, the purpose of which is "to involve every GFWC clubwoman

in identifying these crimes, educating their communities, working toward effective legislation and preventing our children from becoming victims of crime." In addition, the GFWC continues to be active in drug and alcohol abuse issues and has also involved local clubs in a new sexual assault awareness program. Local club activities include work with rape crisis centers, advocacy for victims, and crime prevention groups.

Junior Leagues. The Association of Junior Leagues, with 165,000 U.S. members, has established child abuse prevention and treatment as one of its priorities. Activities include public awareness and advocacy campaigns and sponsorship of hotlines, shelters, individual services, and national conferences. Local Junior Leagues sponsor awareness programs and help organize communitywide coalitions aimed at child abuse prevention and treatment.

Lions Clubs International (LCI), with 1.4 million members, operates several child safety programs which target child abuse, drug abuse, and adolescent skills development. LCI has undertaken public awareness and program development efforts focusing on preventing child abuse. Information and program ideas are distributed to local Lions Clubs. LCI's drug abuse effort is embodied in its Lions-Quest Skills for Adolescence program. This educational curriculum helps provide 10- to 14-year-olds with the skills and attitudes they need to resist drugs. More than 2,500 schools in 49 States have adopted the curriculum.

National Council of Jewish Women (NCJW). The Council's youth programs include a Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) project, a Child Care Umbrella Works program (to help raise the national consciousness concerning unmet child-care needs), and a Center for the Child. NCJW's mission is to promote the well-being of children through (1) increasing public awareness and understanding of children's issues; (2) improving programs for children, emphasizing prevention; and (3) advocating for children and their families. NCJW is undertaking a national research project focusing on the criminal justice system's method of handling sexual abuse cases. The project, which is in the first of 3 years, will examine such issues as origination of, and response to, sexual abuse cases; courtroom procedures for child witnesses; and techniques for interviewing children.

National Parent Teachers Association (PTA). The PTA, with approximately 6 million members, has identified six child safety topics for attention in its program of information and resources: (1) emotional abuse; (2) stress; (3) emergency preparedness; (4) children on wheels; (5) sports safety; and (6) babysitting safety. Information kits containing ideas for program activities are distributed to PTA's across the country. Some local PTA's are involved in such other child safety issues as alcohol abuse.

Shaw Kiwanis Club of Fresno, California, supports the "Play It Safe" program, which teaches safety precautions to children. Materials have been distributed to more than 28 million children through schools, civic clubs, and day-care centers. Now in its 11th year, the program has also become an international success.

St. Peters, Missouri, Jaycees. The St. Peters Jaycees, like other local Jaycee chapters throughout the U.S., has been very active in child safety programs. In conjuction with the local police department, they committed funds to purchase a McGruff (the Crime Dog) costume, and printed materials needed to successfully run the program. They also provided volunteers to run many other child safety programs and projects, such as crime prevention coloring contests that 600 children participated in, and a Halloween safety contest for the entire community.

Private Nonprofit Recommendation 4:

All private nonprofit child-serving agencies should be encouraged to develop relationships with the corporate sector.

We have some very capable people, as most corporations do, with some very good skills. We decided that we would make a concerted effort to try and match employees' interests with needs within the nonprofits.
—Dr. Robert Lauer, Sara Lee Corporation

Businesses have an interest in helping communities develop and maintain a healthy and thriving environment. They realize that healthy communities are essential for businesses to grow and prosper. Historically, many private nonprofit professionals have been reluctant to approach business leaders, assuming that they are too busy or uninterested to help. By involving businesses in child safety efforts, private nonprofit organizations can broaden community support and instill a sense of partnership in seeking solutions to community problems. Private sector professionals have resources and talents that private nonprofit organizations do not

The concept of public/private partnerships is one whose hour has come.
—Judge David Grossman, Juvenile Division

normally have. They offer great untapped potential in the battle against child victimization.

Nonprofit professionals must take the initiative to approach business leaders, educate them, and inspire them to take action. Several national child-serving organizations (including the National Committee for Prevention of Child Abuse, National Crime Prevention Council, National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, Child Find, and National Child Safety Council) have cultivated strong relationships with the private sector and owe much of their success to the dedicated and concerned board members who bring with them business experience and knowledge. They can serve as examples for local organizations.

They're (corporations) there; they want to help; they just need some direction.
—Carol Wedge, St. Petersburg Area Chamber of Commerce

Community organizations may not be as prominent as their national counterparts, but they can apply some of their methods to attract business support. They can:

- Start with the chamber of commerce, local chapters of professional associations, and civic groups that are dedicated to community service. Through direct contacts with business leaders, nonprofits can organize roundtable discussions, workshops, or luncheon presentations and tap into the local business network.

- Invite corporate executives to sit on the board of directors. These representatives can advise on financial or organizational management concerns, fundraising, or marketing, thereby freeing the energies of nonprofit professionals for quality service and community outreach.

We need to be more businesslike, to talk about productivity, to talk about quality control. We don't talk about that stuff in social services.
—Roy Miller, Alternative Human Services

- Use the media. Because television and radio stations are expected to maintain an interest in community affairs, media representatives could serve as a natural link between local nonprofits and the corporate sector. Print media—especially trade journals or business digests—are another conduit to the business community. (See Media Recommendations 1 and 2.)

- Approach several divisions within an organization, rather than targeting a particular component. By capturing the sensitivity and imagination of one prominent business executive, nonprofit agencies may reach his or her colleagues, causing private sector interest in child safety issues to escalate.

- Offer a variety of ways the private sector can help. Legal advice; accounting assistance; advertising and marketing skills; fundraising; free or reduced-rate access to business equipment, word processors, printers, copying machines, or computers; and of course, cash donations—are some ways. (See Business Recommendation 1.)

- Emphasize the potential benefits to business. Good public relations, community exposure, and a stronger consumer base are all logical outcomes of private sector sponsorship of child safety efforts.

Corporations have their own needs. They need to get something out of their participation, and programs have to be presented in such a way that they understand it's a two-way street.
—Arnie Sherman, KIDS DAY Program

Community organizations cannot afford to wait until local businesses take note of their plight and offer to share their wealth of resources and talent. Rather, nonprofits must take the initiative to approach potential corporate benefactors and impress upon them the mutual benefits of public/private sector partnerships in the area of child safety.

Examples:

National Child Safety Council (NCSC). In 1985 about 150,000 businesses contributed approximately $4 million to the NCSC. Several of these contributions have resulted in creative relationships to the benefit of the NCSC, the contributing organizations, and child safety. Some of these are:

(a) **Clairol** is supporting the NCSC with a major multibrand promotion in which more than 188 million $.25 Clairol coupons will be distributed. Clairol will donate $.10 to NCSC for each coupon redeemed, up to $100,000.

(b) **QSP, Inc.**, a subsidiary of Reader's Digest, distributed, free of charge, more than 30,000 copies of NCSC's *Missing Children Directory* to school districts throughout the United States.

National Committee for Prevention of Child Abuse (NCPCA). Nearly 100 corporations and 60 foundations made significant financial donations (excluding United Way receipts) to NCPCA in 1985. These contributions totaled almost $750,000. Another 13 businesses made significant in-kind contributions during the year. Examples of creative use of these resources on the part of NCPCA are:

(a) By combining foundation funding with advertising expertise, a comic book producer, paper suppliers, and a newspaper, NCPCA and the group produced and distributed *The Amazing Spider-Man* and *Power Pack* comic on child sexual abuse prevention. By the end of 1986, more than 15 million copies had been distributed through newspapers alone.

(b) **William Marian Company, Inc.,** contributed funds which were used to establish a new computer system, enabling NCPCA to respond to the increasing demands for its publications.

Business Advisory Board. Chemical Bank has played a unique leadership role in securing financial support for a child abuse prevention and treatment program. Begun as a meager effort, with production of a promotional brochure, the effort quickly grew to involve a flea market, then a dinner dance. A Business Advisory Board was formed, which soon expanded to 25 people, who, through their connections, were able to reach out to other people. Fundraising efforts became more and more productive, resulting in the establishment of the Trude Weishaupt Clinic for prevention of child sexual abuse. Leaders in other business fields were contacted and a subsequent dinner drew 375 people, raising over $85,000. Another center was opened.

The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). The Center has joined with:

(a) **Dole Corporation** on a coupon redemption program which produced $250,000 in corporate contributions.

(b) **Worlds of Wonder,** whose Teddy Ruxpin serves as the official Spokesbear of the National Center, and has been used to assist child victims testifying against their abusers.

(c) **Ravaroni and Freschi,** a small St. Louis pasta company, which donated a penny a pound for all pasta sold in a given month.

Boys Clubs of America (BCA) and Thomas J. Lipton, Inc., have recently entered into a "Coupons for Kids" corporate agreement. Beginning in April 1988, local Boys and Girls Clubs will be selling discount coupon books at grocery stores across the Nation. Lipton will donate to BCA and local Boys and Girls Clubs every time a coupon is used. Projected income reaches as high as $12 million.

Private Nonprofit Recommendation 5:

Private nonprofit organizations and insurance companies should work together to find solutions to the high cost of liability insurance.

Our insurance costs for the Boy Scouts of America have gone from $2 million a year in 1985 to in excess of $10 million per year in 1986, and we project that in 1987 it will go upwards to $12 million.
—Ben Love, Boy Scouts of America

Almost every business, individual, or youth-serving organization has been affected by rising liability insurance. As a result of statistics indicating dramatic increases in incidents of child abuse, fueled by some highly publicized reports and findings of abuse occurring in day-care centers, youth camps, and other youth group activities, and combined with increasing liability for injuries caused as a result of this abuse, insurance rates for the sponsoring organizations have skyrocketed. The activities of many organizations are being jeopardized and in some cases terminated because of inability to pay the burgeoning costs of insurance.

There has got to be insurance coverage or there's got to be some sort of method to back up the interventions if private nonprofits and the private sector are going to stay involved.
—Sharon Olson, Chrysalis Project

As the cost of liability insurance continues to soar, youth programs will naturally take actions to reduce those costs. At the same time, however, it seems certain that children and their families will be required to bear an ever-increasing share of the cost of these programs. Some of the most attractive activities and programs for school-aged children, such as overnight camping, weekend field trips, or special sports events, may be eliminated or drastically reduced. Without these activities, youth group involvement will surely decline, leaving young people with even fewer resources and even more vulnerable to the dangers of abuse, exploitation, and the allure of drugs and the criminal lifestyle.

Youth programs and services will have no choice but to pass insurance costs on to their clients—the parents. Gradually, those who are least able to afford the increased costs, very often the same people who are most in need of the services, will be unable to handle the expense and will be forced either to withdraw their children from the program or to seek other, possibly less than adequate, sources and services of care for their children. Preschool children could be at risk of abuse and neglect in the hands of untrained, unsupervised day-care staff, while school-aged children may be left to care for themselves.

I guess the best way that I can identify the liability problem is that it's a cancer in this society . . . If you take the excitement—if you take camping and backpacking and canoeing—out of the Boy Scout program, you've destroyed the Boy Scout program.
—Ben Love, Boy Scouts of America

The Partnership is convinced that the problem can be resolved if both sides examine the issues objectively and establish rational criteria for working with children. Insurance companies and youth-serving organizations have a role to play.

Insurance companies should:

- Accurately assess the possibility of abuse in each situation, make individual judgments about potential liability, and set premiums accordingly. While it is true that the incidence of child abuse in this country is on the increase, and that children are abused in day-care centers and other youth groups and organizations, the relative number and frequency of children abused in these settings is small. A majority of abused children are victimized in their homes by a relative, neighbor, or friend. The Partnership does not wish to minimize the seriousness of abuse in out-of-home settings but stresses that the overwhelming majority of facilities, programs, and activities are safe and effective for children, and the overwhelming majority of persons working with children are dedicated, hardworking individuals who would not knowingly hurt a child.

- Work closely with youth-serving organizations to establish criteria that, once implemented, will reduce the risk of child abuse, thereby better protecting children and reducing liability exposure at the same time. While no safeguards are 100-percent effective, it is clear that the implementation of specific policies and procedures by youth-serving organizations, combined with careful monitoring, can dramatically reduce the likelihood of victimization. Even if victimization is not prevented, such

actions will help ensure that the victimization does not remain undetected allowing more children to be attacked. Child-serving organizations, in conjunction with insurance companies, can design mechanisms to ensure that those who would harm children are not permitted to work with or around children. These mechanisms should include:

There is a very significant problem, in my estimation, in terms of educating insurance carriers to recognize the value of background screening and have them, as a result, take into consideration those measures and thereby reduce costs.
—Paul Larsen, New York City Human Resources Administration

(a) Development of procedures to investigate the background of prospective employees. All prospective or current employees working with children should have their backgrounds thoroughly reviewed to ensure they have not previously victimized children. All new employees should be closely supervised and initially placed on probationary status.

(b) Development of procedures to encourage parental involvement in activities. Programs should be constructed in such a manner that parents are encouraged to take part in activities. Abuse is less likely if parents are actively involved.

(c) Development of procedures to supervise all staff. Everyone should be accountable for his or her actions. Abuse often takes place when lines of authority break down or are unclear.

(d) Development of procedures that limit access to children. Many children are abused by persons who do not have a legitimate role in the program in which the child participates, such as relatives or friends of the program operator. Procedures should be constructed to strictly limit and carefully monitor access to children by nonauthorized individuals.

(e) Review of physical characteristics of facilities. To the extent practical, facilities should be open and provide a clear view of all staff. Diagrams of the physical layout should be reviewed and kept available. All places where persons could hide or that could obscure illicit activities must be controlled and monitored.

(f) Implementation of training programs for staff. Programs should incorporate staff training in a wide variety of child-related issues. Everyone on staff should be aware of the nature and effect of abuse, and strategies for its prevention and detection.

This list is not meant to be all inclusive. It merely describes some of the procedures being conducted by many responsible youth-serving organizations.

Those organizations with such mechanisms in place are confident that they have reduced the vulnerability of children.

Insurance companies need to consider reducing insurance premiums for organizations that implement procedures to reduce the risk of victimization. Failure to do so literally punishes the responsible, concerned organizations dedicated to serving youth while failing to make organizations that refuse to adequately protect children bear the appropriate financial burden for their lack of concern. The insurance industry can resolve this inequity. There is considerable precedent for the insurance industry to offer reduced premiums for clients who institute risk-reducing procedures or policies. Automobile insurance rates are reduced for those who complete driver education courses. People who do not smoke are rewarded with lower cost life insurance. Homeowners can reduce their insurance premiums by installing smoke detectors. A recent survey of police chiefs from large cities indicates that, even for police departments, long-term training and policy reviews dramatically reduce exposure to liability suits. Therefore, the Partnership encourages insurance carriers to follow their own lead and reduce their rates for youth programs that have adopted effective policies and procedures to prevent child abuse.

We give discounts to kids if they go through driver education. Can we give discounts to day care operators if they go through our training?
—Alice Ray-Keil, Committee for Children

Media

Of all American businesses and organizations, the media have perhaps the greatest potential to advance the cause of child safety. The news and entertainment industry reaches huge audiences and greatly influences popular opinion. Media personnel are skilled in techniques of investigating and explaining sensitive subjects for general audiences. Through creative programming and close coordination with professionals in child safety, media executives and personalities can use their influence to educate the public about child victimization and how to prevent it.

Media Recommendation 1:

News media should make greater efforts to educate the public about child victimization and the many steps that can be taken to make the world safer for children.

The Reader's Digest *has, in the past few years, run 22 articles on issues involving child abuse, pornography, emotional abuse, desertion, missing children, incest, parental anger, and child punishment. In addition, QSP, a subsidiary organization, distributed more than 30,000 missing children directories to schools around the country.*

In recent years, extensive press coverage has raised public awareness of a broad range of child safety issues, especially missing children, physical and sexual abuse, and drug abuse. By diligently covering such tragic incidents as the cocaine death of basketball star Len Bias, the alleged abuse of preschool children at the McMartin Day Care Center, and the abduction and murder of 6-year-old Adam Walsh, journalists have dramatically

elevated public awareness and given prominence to child safety advocates. The media have been helpful in motivating public support for legislation and in prompting child-serving organizations to act against further threats to children.

Through documentaries, appropriate guest appearances on public affairs programs, and frequent airing of public service announcements, broadcasters can convey important child safety messages to millions of listeners. Likewise, through feature articles and editorials, the print media can explore in depth some of the crucial motivations and the problems that underlie many threats to children today.

All journalists reporting on these issues should:

- Stay current with the increasing knowledge in these fields. Reports about missing and exploited children should be expanded beyond the relatively isolated incidents of stranger abduction to include runaways, throwaways, parental abductions, and pornography and prostitution rings.

- Explore the lesser-known areas of child safety. The growing problem of school crime deserves additional coverage as does neglect and emotional abuse. Just as the media must be careful to present the many perspectives of victims, families, law enforcement, and service providers, they should endeavor to cover the full range of child safety issues as new information comes to light.

- Continue to guard against sensationalizing news stories involving child victims. The precarious balance between the public's right to know and the individual's right to privacy should be carefully considered before such stories are released. Insensitive reporting of child abuse incidents, in particular, can exacerbate the trauma that victims and their families experience from the incident itself. National and local stories about child crime victims can be reported effectively without identifying the children or their families.

- Devote more attention to positive youth-related activities. Youth involvement in child safety issues, especially, should be stressed. "Students Against Driving Drunk," "Just Say No," and other safety-oriented programs are good examples. Similarly, community projects to prevent crimes against

We, at KOMO-TV, have a rich and fine heritage of looking for community problems, addressing them, and hoping that we can help meet some solutions to those problems. It is in our self-interest to do so because we have found that our viewers and our listeners are indeed interested in those issues.
—Jimm Brown, KOMO Radio and Television.

The Reader's Digest *has run 22 articles in the past few years on issues involving child abuse, missing children, incest, child pornography . . . the articles have evoked so much response that we began to redouble our efforts to educate and inform our readership (which represents a quarter of American homes) about the enormity of crimes against children.*
—Thomas A. Belli, QSP, Inc.

children, and projects where children are involved in crime prevention efforts deserve more coverage. By reporting on these kinds of events, the media can give recognition to the importance of child safety efforts and encourage public involvement.

Examples:

The Chicago Tribune ran a series of 16 articles (between spring and winter 1984) dealing with a wide range of child abuse issues, including physical and sexual abuse, child prostitution, and sexual exploitation. The series was reprinted and distributed in complete form in April 1985.

The Sun Sentinel, in October 1986, launched a three-part series that investigated the Broward County, Florida, Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services. Among other things, the investigation found that 19 Broward Country children died of abuse and neglect between 1983 and 1986. In 13 of those cases, social workers had been warned that the children were in danger.

The Seattle Times ran a series of articles entitled "Pinball Justice: Troubled Kids in a Troubled System." Begun in June 1985, the series focused on Washington State's troubled juvenile justice system.

The Denver Post published a series of articles entitled "The Truth about Missing Children," beginning on May 12, 1985. This series was the result of an extensive investigation into the apparent rampant abduction of thousands of children by strangers. *Post* reporters spent weeks interviewing law enforcement officials, missing children's groups, psychologists, and other missing children experts in Colorado and across the country. The series received a Pulitzer Prize for Journalism.

Parade magazine sent a reporter across the country in the spring of 1985 to interview runaway children in several cities. The report, published in *Parade* on August 18, 1985, stirred public awareness about the issue of runaways and painted a very disturbing picture of daily life on city streets for thousands of young runaways.

KOMO Television and Radio in Seattle, Washington, has sponsored several projects to prevent child abuse and encourage

child safety. It set up a 50-member community advisory board to provide direction, and used its broadcasting services to publicize the efforts, which included new series, public affairs programming, noncommercial announcements, public service announcements, and documentaries. In February 1984, they launched a "Missing Kids" campaign which ran for 2 years. At the end of that time, 27 children had been returned to their custodial parents. In January 1985, they focused on teen suicide. The centerpiece for this campaign was the ABC Theater presentation "Survival." They distributed a discussion guide on the movie for high schools and a handout on suicide prevention.

Media Recommendation 2:

The entertainment industry should continue its active involvement in informing the public about child safety issues.

At the conclusion of the film "Adam," and the documentary "Missing," a roll call of 54 missing children was run. In the 4 days following these presentations, 7,482 calls concerning missing children were received. These calls resulted in the recovery of six of the missing children shown on the two programs.[18]

The entertainment industry has a unique opportunity to deliver child safety messages. Movies, television, music, and athletic events all have the potential to reach broad segments of the American population. By combining the considerable talents of those who write, edit, and produce for the entertainment industry, the "selling" power of well-known names and faces, and advice from public and private sector experts in child victimization, the media can have an important impact on public awareness of child safety and the need to protect children from harm.

Already, the entertainment industry has found ways to advance the causes of child safety:

- Movies made for television have explored the issues of missing children ("Adam") and child sexual abuse ("Something About Amelia"). These programs generated thousands of telephone calls to law enforcement and child protection agencies across the country with information about missing children or suspected cases of child sexual abuse.

- Popular situation comedies ("Webster," "Growing Pains"), evening dramas ("L.A. Law," "Cagney and Lacey"), and other prime time television shows have handled sensitive subjects like child sexual abuse and drug abuse with skill and accuracy.

- Media production companies (including Walt Disney, RKO Television, and Cavalcade Productions) have produced short films on various aspects of child safety for use as leaders and trailers for feature movies.

- Local network affiliates have broadcast docudramas produced by local production companies in consultation with child-serving professionals. One such docudrama was produced by The Committee for Children in Seattle, a private nonprofit organization concerned with child exploitation. The committee worked with private sector sponsorship to develop a docudrama about juvenile prostitution, to be aired by the local CBS affiliate.

- Prominent personalities in the entertainment industry have adopted children's issues as their personal interests.

Media executives should more carefully consider how they portray young characters in their productions. Programs should depict children acting in positive ways to improve their lives. "The George McKenna Story," a made-for-television docudrama of Los Angeles' George Washington Preparatory High School's impressive turnabout from a haven for violence and drugs to a respected academic institution, is an excellent prototype of a creative and inspirational way to promote child safety through film.

Producers, writers, and personalities in the entertainment industry should, with input from

If we had time to look at movies like "Porky's," "Porky's Revenge," "Revenge of the Nerds," the subject matter of all these teen movies primarily is that you should revolt against authority; that teachers have no idea what is going on; your parents have no idea what is going on; and the main reason why you exist is to party, to get laid (excuse the term) as fast as you can; and that is what high school is about.
—Bobby DeMoss, Jr., Teen Vision, Inc.

national or local child-serving organizations, continue this encouraging trend to develop informative, yet entertaining, approaches to focus attention on the gravity of children's concerns. The entertainment industry may be the more effective vehicle by which to educate the American populace about the complex and threatening subject of child victimization.

Other Examples:

Sports stars Julius Erving, Magic Johnson, Mark Murphy, and Michael Jordan have spoken at school events and appeared in public service announcements about the dangers of alcohol and drug abuse. Dave Winfield and Ralph Sampson have participated in the Drug Enforcement Administration/Office of Juvenile Justice Drug Education and Prevention Project.

Actors Bill Cosby and Michael Gross have appeared on public service announcements to promote child safety. Tina Yothers, a 13-year-old actress, has been helping children for 6 years. Ms. Yothers spends time with abused children at a local shelter. She also raises funds for them, hosts parties, and makes public service announcements.

Rock musicians, including Vicki Peterson of Bangles, Bon Jovi, Genesis, and Lou Reed, have produced short clips promoting "Rock Against Drugs," which are aired on MTV, a cable network directed to a youthful audience. Other **vocal groups**, such as the Oak Ridge Boys, have made personal appearances and recorded public service announcements on behalf of children.

News personalities. WBZ-TV in Boston has adopted "For Kids' Sake" as its motto. News personalities from the station appear at local fundraisers for children, and clips about children's programs or special activities are aired during station identification breaks.

Recommendations for Change:

The Child-Serving Community

Recommendations for the Child-Serving Community

Prevention and Awareness

1. Child safety should be made a part of all school curricula.
2. Communities should develop a range of options for the care of unsupervised school-aged children.
3. Leaders in every community should develop a multifaceted approach to prevent the abuse of alcohol and other drugs by young people.
4. Every new parent should be offered the opportunity to be educated in parenting skills.
5. Communities should establish interagency mechanisms to share information and coordinate child safety activities.
6. Communities and schools should involve youth in valuable and meaningful roles in programs that affect their well-being.

Intervention

1. States and communities should develop comprehensive strategies for improved reporting and screening of child abuse and neglect cases.
2. Every community should develop coordinated multidisciplinary procedures for responding to child victimization.
3. Every community should establish cooperative efforts to combat drug abuse and other crimes committed in or near schools.
4. Sanctions against those who victimize children must be designed to reflect society's intolerance of the act and should be commensurate with the harm done the victim.
5. Prosecutors have a role to play in every reported case of child victimization; even those that are determined to be inappropriate for prosecution.

Prevention and Awareness

Child safety is a universal concern, and so the responsibility for preventing victimization must be universally shared. Community leaders, teachers, parents, and those whose work involves children or children's issues must assume their respective share of the responsibility and take action to protect children from harm. For best effect, these actions should be part of a unified, integrated approach to child safety that involves every member of society—especially youth.

Prevention and Awareness Recommendation 1:

Child safety should be made a part of all school curricula.

More than two-thirds of abused and neglected children in America are of school age.[19] *Once a child reaches school age, the school's influence on the child's development often can be more powerful than that of the home or the community.*

Schools may be the best and most valued community resource for prevention of, detection of, and response to the victimization of children. Victimized children have difficulty learning, have lower test scores, and generally have a negative impact on the student population.[20] They may be found in any classroom, in any school, in any community. These facts, coupled with the knowledge that much victimization could be prevented, should compel educators to become more involved in these issues. More than two-thirds of the abused and neglected children in America are of school age, and such children often demonstrate significant learning problems as well as below grade-level

I think if there are going to be solutions to our problems, they're going to have to emanate from within the educational structure, because this is where the students are forced to come every day.
—George McKenna, George Washington Preparatory High School

performance in key academic areas. If schools are truly to teach, they cannot ignore the reasons why many children have difficulty in learning.

Schools are responsible for teaching students about issues that may lead to victimization, exploitation, or self-destructive behavior, such as substance abuse, violence, vandalism, physical and sexual abuse, and detrimental peer and family relations. Schools must integrate child safety concepts and programs as part of the regular curriculum.

During the school year, a teacher has more contact hours with his or her children than do the children's parents. I think this puts teachers in a very special position to notice changes in a child's behavior or emotional well-being. I think they are key resource people in fighting abuse and dealing with prevention programs.
—Karen T. Dorn, Teacher, Central School

Child safety programs in the schools should seek to identify troubled children and to encourage children to ask for help, while informing them where and how to look for it. It is important for children to realize that they are not at fault and there are many people who can help them.

School curricula must provide skill-building activities in both the academic, social, and safety areas to permit students to develop necessary decisionmaking skills so they can become informed, responsible, and productive citizens. Schools should enlist law enforcement and child safety experts to help develop curricula. Many schools have already created excellent training programs, courses, newsletters, clubs, and special activities that educate students on child safety. The Partnership encourages the expansion of such programs—using as models the outstanding strategies that exist.

To be effective, child safety programs in schools must:

- Address all aspects of child safety, including the abuse of alcohol and other drugs; physical, sexual, and emotional abuse and neglect; sexual exploitation; violent crime; parental and stranger abduction; running away; and suicide.

The McGruff Program does a number of things. It makes us much more aware of child physical abuse, and different types of abuse that are occurring on a daily basis. It gives us an active role in making children aware, and that proved successful the very first year of the program.
—Edward Leo, Sanchez Elementary School

- Present information in an atmosphere of trust and confidence, avoiding the use of fear or intimidation.
- Be prepared to counsel children who volunteer that they have been abused.
- Ensure that the message takes into account the children's varying abilities and needs.
- Be taught by well-trained staff.

- Incorporate ways to encourage troubled children to seek help and inform them how and where to find it.
- Enlist the help of local child safety experts to determine what should be taught. School staff should also review the curriculum objectives, materials, and other program information.
- Involve parents and students in development and application of the program. Ultimately, it is the parents' responsibility to ensure that child safety curricula are incorporated into schools.
- Educate teachers and staff about the subject matter, the best methods for presenting the information, and how to deal with troubled students who may approach them for help.

Education programs are crucial. We teach our children how to brush their teeth, we teach them what the capital of Egypt is, but we don't teach them how to say "No."
—John Walsh, Adam Walsh Resource Center

Child safety education in the schools can be presented in a variety of ways: as a distinct subject matter; as part of a comprehensive health and/or home economics curriculum; as topics integrated into courses of current events, social studies, science, or composition; as special activities for extracurricular programs; or as featured topics in special assemblies, bulletin boards, or newsletters.

Many schools and community groups have developed training programs, courses, newsletters, clubs, and special activities to educate students about safety issues. Comprehensive curricula are available for all grade levels.

I believe that our Nation has a really valuable and thus far untapped tool in fighting child abuse, and that is the schools and teachers of our country.
—Karen T. Dorn, Teacher, Central School

The Partnership encourages continued development and expansion of these programs, and recommends that school administrators and teachers explore existing materials before "reinventing the wheel."

Examples:

The McGruff Elementary School Puppet Program, developed by the Department of Justice through the National Crime Prevention Council, is a 24-lesson program designed to teach young children practical crime prevention and safety skills in a confidence-building and positive manner. Students learn to say "No" to drugs, alcohol, vandalism, gangs, molestation, and abuse. They also learn about traffic, bicycle, and fire safety, and how to handle household emergencies.

Housewise Streetwise is a third-grade safety education program taught by 350 volunteer parents and teachers in 171 Greenville County, South Carolina, classrooms each year. It is now nationally implemented in schools in 45 States and four foreign countries. The 9-hour classroom curriculum is designed to teach children abuse prevention, coping skills, and emergency procedures so they may successfully cope with real-life potential hazards.

The Des Plaines, Illinois, School Board has developed a new health curriculum which includes an abuse prevention program. The schools also offer parenting programs in the community to help parents alleviate family crises and to give them skills for dealing with anger and frustration.

The National Education Association has developed a child abuse and neglect training program for teachers, designed to inform them how to report suspected cases of abuse and neglect. It includes informational materials about sexual abuse for students in grades 4 through 6.

Action Against Assault Program. The Colorado Department of Health and the Organization of Denver Health and Hospitals have developed and implemented an Action Against Assault Program, which includes a curriculum for students in grades 6 through 12. The program's goals are to teach self-protection skills and to increase the percentage of adolescent victims who seek and receive care.

I Am Safe and Sure. Camp Fire, Inc., has developed this safety and crime prevention program for kindergarten and first grade children. The program focuses on both personal safety and responsible citizenship. It is designed to help young children avoid being victims of crime and other potentially harmful situations. It also reinforces positive social attitudes and behaviors.

Building Bridges With Schools To Protect Children is a safety curriculum for elementary-aged children, parents, and school personnel. The program was developed by the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (IDCFS) under a Federal research and demonstration grant from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. I-SEARCH (Illinois State Enforcement Agencies to Recover Children) provides safety training to every child in kindergarten through eighth grade. IDCFS has also provided "Building Bridges" curricula materials to the State Police Child Safety Officer Training Program, which has trained troopers who work with local police units in providing public education programs in child safety.

Prevention and Awareness Recommendation 2:

Communities should develop a range of options for the care of unsupervised school-aged children.

Six to seven million of the Nation's school-aged children regularly are left unsupervised before and after school.[21]

As the number of working parents continues to increase, more and more children have to care for themselves before and after school. The risks of these self-care arrangements vary with factors such as the child's age and maturity, accessibility and availability of parents, and resources available to the child. Nonetheless, these so-called "latchkey" children are more likely to:

- feel frightened, rejected, or alienated;
- be easy targets for victimization and exploitation;
- experiment with alcohol and other drugs;
- perform poorly in school;
- become abusive with younger siblings; and
- engage in hazardous or delinquent activities.[22]

Many parents are anxiety-ridden about their children's welfare, some rely on neighbors to oversee their children, and some try to stay in touch by telephone from their jobs. But some communities have taken action to ensure that children do not have to be left alone. They have restructured existing programs and found creative uses for available human and physical resources to develop a number of effective alternatives, including:

Regardless of what type of program you have and how many dollars you put in a program, unless the students, unless the parents, unless the community buys into it, it's not going to work.
—George McKenna, George Washington Preparatory High School

- Extended day care at neighborhood schools, possibly the optimal approach because of its low cost (facilities and equipment are already provided); flexibility (staff can be added as demand increases, given few space limitations); school-like atmosphere; and perhaps access to school resources, such as the library or sports equipment.

- Before and afterschool care at other locations, such as churches, unused schools, businesses, Boys and Girls Club buildings, and community centers.

Until such programs are implemented, communities should consider other supportive measures for children, which could include:

- Hotline services, where trained telephone counselors are available for self-care advice, information, and assistance.
- Self-care training, available through several schools and private nonprofit youth-serving organizations.
- Manuals, pamphlets, and newsletters, which would provide information and support to latchkey children and their parents.

These pioneering efforts are both inspirational and instructive. They are, however, only fragmentary. Schools in every community should be encouraged to keep their doors open after the last bell rings. Likewise, churches and other community organizations should consider donating space in their facilities for this purpose. To contain costs, innovative mechanisms for staffing should be developed, such as engaging elderly volunteers, using parent cooperatives, or extending teachers' workdays. Solutions to the problem of latchkey children are not easy, but they are necessary in our quest to protect children from victimization.

If you look solely to the parents to identify the (molestation) problem the children are having, it's just not going to be discovered. There's got to be some kind of regulation of child care that goes beyond the system that we have set up now.
—Kathleen Dixon, Children's Legislative Organization Unified by Trauma

Examples:

The Extended Day Program in Arlington County, Virginia, schools provides child care before and after school, emphasizing recreation, arts, and crafts.

Fairfax County, Virginia, Board of Supervisors approved the operation of a day-care center at a church. The land's previous zoning had allowed only the church at the location.

Merck & Company provided a grant to start a day-care center in a vacant school near its Rahway, New Jersey, headquarters. Operating costs are covered by parent fees and fundraising.

The Charles E. Smith Companies donated space for a parent-owned day-care center in Arlington, Virginia.

The Neighborhood Child Care Initiatives Project in Brooklyn, New York, provides child care at a community center, supported by contributions from 10 corporate and foundation sponsors.

The Camp Fire Activity Center was opened by the Huaco Council of Camp Fire, Inc., in a low-income, high-crime neighborhood where many children are left unsupervised for several hours each day. During the school year, the Activity Center offers a preschool program for 2 hours each morning, which reopens as a drop-in center after school. On school holidays and in summer, the Center is open all day. Camp Fire employs a full-time director and two part-time recreational aides. Volunteers make a major contribution, and many local college students provide program support.

Camp Fire, Inc., has developed a "survival" training course for school-aged children.

Johnson County, Kansas, schools use a curriculum entitled, "I'm In Charge," which teaches children and parents the skills they need to assure children's safety and confidence in times when children must care for themselves.

The Boy Scouts publishes a manual that guides children in caring for themselves and their younger siblings.

The National Parent Teachers Association (PTA) developed a pamphlet that describes a number of alternatives for parents, schools, and communities, and lists over 20 additional resources and references.

Southwestern Bell Telephone Company (SWBT) has developed a booklet, *Phone Use for Children*, that teaches children how to use the telephone. More than 1 million of these booklets were distributed in 1986. SWBT also has developed the "Kid Care Kit" and the "Be a S.A.F.E. Kid" book, which address preventive safety issues. Another SWBT program is "Phone Pal," a telephone reassurance program for latchkey children. To support its child safety programs, SWBT has joined with the Texas Crime Prevention Association to produce an instructional video program on personal, home, fire, and telephone safety, which will be accompanied by corresponding booklets.

The Bowling Green/Warren County, Kentucky, Task Force on Missing and Exploited Children has developed a latchkey program designed to teach self-care skills to children in grades 5 and 6.

"Body Safety" and "How to Cope with Emergency Situations" are the focus of the afterschool program. The Task Force also established a crisis line to aid children in need of assistance. Informational stickers are posted in strategic places (public areas in the community, school, books, etc.) to alert children to resources that will help. The stickers carry a slogan such as "Are you being hurt—we can help. Call 843-HELP." An important aspect of the stickers is that they are numbered and the crisis line has a map of all the numbered stickers so that a child may be located by simply giving the sticker number.

Prevention and Awareness Recommendation 3:

Leaders in every community should develop a multifaceted approach to prevent the abuse of alcohol and other drugs by young people.

The percentage of students using alcohol or other drugs by the sixth grade has tripled over the last decade.[23]

The epidemic of substance abuse affects the lives of one of every two Americans.[24] The impact of drugs on the Nation's young people is particularly devastating. Drugs shatter lives. They take their toll on the user's physical condition, school performance, and family life. Users of all ages rely on alcohol and other drugs to mask problems, thereby compounding their troubles and complicating rehabilitation efforts. Even children who do not use alcohol or other drugs are at risk of being exploited, threatened, or otherwise victimized by drug-abusing peers, older children, or adults.

The Partnership strongly believes that the key to alleviating the drug epidemic is prevention, and the key to long-term prevention is changing society's attitude.

I think no threat strikes America more frequently and savagely than that of illegal narcotics.
—Senator Paula Hawkins, Partnership Member

Changing the public's attitude is not easy, but recent history shows that it can be done. The concerted efforts of organizations such as Mothers Against Drunk Driving and Students Against

Driving Drunk have succeeded in increasing public awareness in this area. As a result, the numbers of persons, especially youths, who drive while drunk have been reduced, and alcohol-related driving deaths decreased from 25,170 in 1982 to 22,360 in 1985.[25]

There needs to be intensified alcohol and drug prevention activity at an earlier age in school—prevention is the only solution. There is not enough law enforcement, not enough treatment.
—Bob Bearden, Christian Farms-Treehouse, Inc.

There is some indication that antidrug campaigns are beginning to turn the tide: use of most illegal drugs (except cocaine) by young people has declined since the early 1980's,[26] and marijuana use among high school seniors is less than half what it was in 1979.[27] But total elimination remains elusive, and efforts must continue to instill an attitude in youths that use of alcohol and other drugs is unhealthy and dangerous.

The solution, like the problem, lies with the entire community—young people, parents, schools, religious groups, businesses, and law enforcement. Working together, we can attack the problem in many ways; everyone has a role to play.

Young people should be taught:

- The harmful effects of alcohol and other drugs, and how to resist pressures to use them.

I tried to stay clean but the drugs were more powerful than me.
—Felicia, Victim

- To help their friends resist alcohol and other drugs. Virtually all teenagers experience peer pressure, and many succumb. But peer pressure need not be viewed solely as a negative influence. Indeed, some drug prevention programs turn this powerful tool to their advantage and teens helping teens can be one effective prevention strategy.

We're trying to create a reverse peer pressure to try to get kids involved in drug abuse prevention.
—Amy Croxton, Texas Youth in Action

- To persuade friends who are using drugs to seek help.
- To report all pushers and dealers to proper authorities.

Parents should:

- Initiate youth groups to spread the "Just Say No" message. Organizations such as the Texas Youth in Action and the National Federation of Parents for Drug Free Youth have served as catalysts for youth groups that help other youths see the benefits of staying away from drugs.

We started off by asking the kids if they could name some drugs for us. These are fourth graders, 9 and 10 years old: PCP, LSD, coke, acid, methamphetamines. They were naming everything off, and they knew exactly how to use them. That was pretty scary for me.
—Bobby Heard, Student

- Learn about drug use and its symptoms. Act quickly when the signs of use are there.

- Confront children about their behavior. Offer support and help, and encourage them to seek help from school counselors or local counseling programs.
- Be good role models. Parents who abuse alcohol or other drugs give clear signals of tolerance of drug abuse to their children.
- Help children to resist negative peer pressure by knowing and talking with their children's friends.
- Get involved in school and youth activities, and help children avoid boredom.

For the child growing up in a family with a chemically dependent problem, the way to adulthood is frequently a minefield of inescapable dangers—violence, neglect, physical abuse, incest, abandonment, poverty, divorce, and the awful burden of trying to parent their own parents.
—Shirley Coletti, Parental Awareness and Responsibility

Schools should:

- Realistically determine and monitor the extent and nature of alcohol and other drug use on and around campus.
- Set clear policies regarding alcohol and other drug use and include strong corrective actions.
- Enforce these policies fairly and consistently. Implement security measures to eliminate alcohol and other drugs from school premises and from school functions.
- Promote alcohol-free and drug-free school functions, such as athletic events and proms.
- Incorporate drug prevention as part of curricula for kindergarten through grade 12.
- Collaborate with (and mobilize if necessary) parent groups, school officials, law enforcement agencies, youth-serving organizations, and community-based treatment programs to develop a comprehensive strategy for enforcing and reenforcing the antidrug message.

Drug addiction is a problem in the grammar schools in all parts of the State. The youngest case we have in treatment in Illinois is an 8-year-old with a full-blown addiction. That is why we believe that we can't wait until kids get into high school. We have to start in kindergarten. We have to start as soon as we get them.
—Emma Redmond, Illinois Department of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse

Community and church groups should:

- Educate parents at meetings or other functions about alcohol and other drug abuse.
- Mobilize parents through informal discussions, door-to-door canvassing, and school meetings.
- Contribute volunteers to chaperone student parties and other functions.

The name Operation Snowball means if I have a positive influence on you and you have a positive influence on someone else, that's the snowball effect that keeps on rolling.
—Ronald Bean, Student

Youth groups should:

- Educate members about the dangers of alcohol and other drugs.

- Sponsor "Just Say No" programs.
- Provide student leadership for antidrug programs in schools.

Business leaders should:

- Speak in schools about the effects of alcohol and other drugs on prospective employment.
- Provide incentives for students to participate in drug-prevention programs and to lead drug-free lives.
- Help schools obtain drug-prevention curriculum materials. (See Appendix III.)
- Educate employees about alcohol and other drugs so they can be good role models for their children.
- Disseminate information on drug prevention.
- Sponsor drug-free activities for young people. Some businesses are devoted to treating and rehabilitating young substance abusers by teaching them occupational skills and healthy values at the same time.
- In conjunction with government agencies, develop public service announcements on drug prevention.

Until we get Moms and Dads out of denial, I am afraid that we're going to continue to lose the war on drugs because I firmly believe that we must approach the problem in our homes with educated, informed parents who are willing to take a step and say "No" to their children before their children have to say "No" to drugs.
—Shirley Coletti, Parental Awareness and Responsibility

Government agencies should:

- Develop and enforce State and local policies to keep drugs and drug paraphernalia away from schoolchildren. As an aid, the Drug Enforcement Administration has developed the Model State Drug Paraphernalia Act that has been adopted, at least in part, by 39 States and the District of Columbia.
- Disseminate information on drug abuse. Expand mailing lists to reach a wider range of public and private sector organizations and individuals.

Law enforcement agencies should:

- Work with school personnel, parent groups, and student representatives to develop procedures for enforcing antidrug policies, securing the premises to stop the sale of drugs, and generally improving security on campus.[28]
- Have a positive role model deliver the antidrug message to younger children. Project DARE (Drug

The person who presents drug education is key in the way that it's accepted in the school system. . . . The messenger is the message.
— Regina Birrenkott, C. E. Mendez Foundation, Inc.

Abuse Resistance Education) in Los Angeles uses specially selected and trained law enforcement officers in elementary and junior high schools to teach children to say "No" to drugs, manage stress, reduce pro-drug media messages, and develop other skills to keep them drug free. Both the Departments of Education and Justice support this program and have developed sites in several cities and States to replicate the Los Angeles success.

- Work cooperatively with U.S. Attorneys on enforcement of the "School Yard Statute,"[29] a new law that makes the selling of drugs within 1,000 feet of the property of any elementary or secondary school a special Federal offense, subject to penalties at least double those normally applied.

The war against alcohol and other drugs must be waged on many fronts. Neither government, law enforcement, schools, nor the medical profession can do it alone. By joining forces to capitalize on the diverse talents, resources, and opportunities that exist in every community, we can help children remain safe from the perils of substance abuse and help put an end to this deadly scourge.

Examples:

Operation Snowball is a nonprofit organization dedicated to preventing drug and alcohol abuse among young people, by using the positive influence of one person on another, thereby creating a snowball effect. The program sponsors weekend retreats in which high school students, staff, parents, and student volunteers learn about the problems and risks associated with substance abuse, and techniques on how to share this information with others.

George Washington Preparatory High School in Los Angeles requires every student and parent to sign a contract to uphold school standards. These standards include prohibition of use, sale, or possession of illegal drugs or alcohol on school premises. Violation of these standards will lead to parent conferences and possible suspension.

The Boston Celtics are sponsoring an antidrug competition among secondary schools in Massachusetts to encourage

schools to implement a variety of drug-prevention activities. The winning schools will have a Celtics game dedicated to them, will be visited by Celtics players, and be eligible for $5,000 worth of drug abuse education grants.

The Connecticut Toyota Dealers Association has developed two public service announcements for preventing youths from driving while drunk. They also paid for air time to ensure the announcements were shown at times when youths most often watch television.

Operation SPECDA (School Program to Educate and Control Drug Abuse) is a cooperative program of the New York City Board of Education and the police department. It operates in 154 schools, serving students and their parents from kindergarten through grade 12. SPECDA has two aims: education and enforcement. Police help provide classes and presentations on drug abuse in the schools. At the same time, they concentrate enforcement efforts within a two-block radius of schools to create a drug free corridor for students. Police have made 12,355 arrests to date, 61 percent in the vicinity of elementary schools. In addition, they have seized narcotics valued at more than $2.7 million, as well as seizing $1.3 million in cash, and 231 firearms.

Drug Free and Proud To Be. In April 1986, President Reagan challenged Boys Clubs of America to sign up 1 million boys and girls who would pledge to remain drug free. In response to this challenge, Boys Clubs of America created a national program, "Drug Free and Proud To Be." This program will not only sign up the 1 million boys and girls, but will also provide them with alternatives to drug usage, using positive peer pressure and self-esteem building techniques. Local Boys and Girls Clubs will help change the attitudes of America's youth. In September 1987, President Reagan will be presented with the 1 million signatures.

Prevention and Awareness Recommendation 4:

Every new parent should be offered the opportunity to be educated in parenting skills.

More children are abused in the home at the hands of parents and other caretakers than anywhere else.[30]

An alarming number of children suffer serious injuries each year in abusive or neglectful situations. Many of these situations occur simply

because parents are unaware of potential dangers to their children. While there is no single way to parent, there are many ways in which parents can seriously harm their children. Physical abuse is certainly the most obvious. But often the unseen scars are the most damaging. Sexual, emotional, and verbal abuse, as well as child neglect can be traumatic to children. A significant number of childhood injuries could be prevented if all parents possessed basic skills and knowledge about parenting.

The major source of child abuse is deficits in child-parenting skills. We can call it alcoholism; we can call it insecurity; we can call it all kinds of names. But the fact is it's basically this deficit in child-parenting skills.
—Detective Richard Dutrow, Boulder County Sheriff's Department

Parenting is demanding. It is harder when coupled with such pressures as single parenting, two-career families, unemployment, and low income. Despite the challenge of parenting and its implications for the health and security of future generations, most people approach childrearing with little or no formal preparation or training.

Existing parenting education tends to be limited, either in scope or reach. Courses in infant care generally do not prepare parents to anticipate the normal phases of child development or to cope with the normal, yet sometimes exasperating, behaviors they will observe as their children grow. Courses for new parents do not always reach teenage parents, who may be unaware of the responsibilities of parenthood. Too often, parenting courses attract people who are already motivated to learn about parenting and do not reach those who are most in need.

Because virtually every young person is a prospective parent, comprehensive parenting education should be available for all youngsters. There are several ways to achieve this:

- Incorporate parenting education into the general high school health curriculum. Such early outreach is important because young parents are especially high-risk for abusing or neglecting their children.[31] This training need not be complex, lengthy, or expensive, and there are existing curricula geared to this population that can be adapted or modified as needed.
- Offer parenting information to the community in general through local schools. The curriculum should cover all parenting issues, from birth to the time the child moves away from home.

I really think it would be wonderful if schools would also take on parenting programs as part of their responsibility. So many times we see verbal abuse and physical abuse simply because parents don't know how to deal with their anger, frustration, and time limitations. And often in those cases, simply knowing different parenting practices, knowing different ways of handling yourself, can alleviate the problem.
—Anne Cohn, National Committee for Prevention of Child Abuse

- Distribute parenting tips through centers of family activity, such as churches, day-care centers, and the workplace. Private sector sponsors could support other outreach methods with brochures, lectures, or news articles on parenting.
- Educate parents before mothers are discharged from hospitals. At a minimum, hospitals and local health clinics should provide basic parenting information to all parents and introduce them to community groups and organizations that can help. Many hospitals offer specialized courses for parents of children with special needs, and some have instituted intensive educational programs for parents who have abused their children or placed their children at risk.
- Sponsor special support groups, telephone hotlines, or chapters of Parents Anonymous for abusive or potentially abusive parents.

When parents haven't been taught, we can't expect them to teach their own children.
—Robert Smith, City of Tampa Public Safety Department

Good parenting is the front line in the fight against child victimization. Every community should provide basic parenting education and support to its young adults.

Examples:

Parental Stress Services (PSS). The objective of PSS is to lower the incidence of child abuse and neglect in the Chicago metropolitan area through self-help programs of prevention, crisis intervention, and family advocacy. PSS is a volunteer agency that is committed to helping parents help themselves, and improving their relationships with their children by replacing negative attitudes and actions with constructive methods of handling the normal stresses of parenting. The major components of the program include weekly parent training classes; a primary prevention program offering support groups and information services for first-time parents; and an outreach program which provides home visits by staff and volunteers to families in need of counseling and support.

Mount Sinai Medical Center. Mount Sinai's Pediatric Ecology Unit in Chicago is designed to consider all aspects of the environment that affect children and their families, recognizing that caring for maltreated children requires an interdisciplinary approach. The Pediatric Ecology Unit provides assessment and short-term treatment for all forms of

abuse and neglect, nutritional and failure-to-thrive problems, problems that may arise with children in self-care, and parenting and custody issues. The staff provides guidance to parents on accident prevention and management of discipline problems. Using videotapes and other tools, they attempt to teach parents how to nurture their children and to be more comfortable with rearing them.

Children's Hospital National Medical Center. The Division of Child Protection at Children's Hospital National Medical Center in Washington, D.C., has established a satellite program for parents in southeast Washington. REACH (Resource Enhancement Activities for Communities and Hospitals) provides families with child development education and stress counseling services at the first indication of family stress. By addressing the problem in the community before the child arrives in the emergency room, the hospital hopes to prevent child abuse.

Practical Parent Education. A group of Dallas businessmen, led by Joe Collins of Majestic Savings and Loan, pioneered the idea of this parent training program. The $3 million joint venture is fully funded by business donations. The Plano School District developed the curriculum and supplies the teachers. The program, offered at schools, churches, or other community facilities in the evening, teaches positive parenting skills to address and prevent family and individual problems.

AVANCE. AVANCE is a family assistance and parenting program for low-income Hispanic families in San Antonio, Texas. As the program became recognized for its excellent family services, the Zale Foundation, which had provided the seed money, helped AVANCE develop other sources of funding so that they could become more self-sufficient. The curriculum emphasizes values that help children grow into healthy, happy, competent, and independent individuals. AVANCE helps parents acquire positive self-concepts, strengthen their social support systems, and strengthen their bonds with their children.

REACHS. Programs under REACHS (Regional Education and Community Health Services, Inc.) that have promoted child safety are the Natural Helpers and Latchkey Training Programs. Located in rural Campbell County, Tennessee, the Natural Helpers program uses a peer education process on potential or known child abusers. Natural Helpers are unique in that they are trained paraprofessionals who go into the homes of the clients and offer objective support and training in positive parenting.

Prevention and Awareness Recommendation 5:

Communities should establish interagency mechanisms to share information and coordinate child safety activities.

In Miami/Dade County, Florida, 60 programs offer services to runaways; four are shelters, the remainder are counseling programs. Even in smaller communities such as Huntsville/ Madison County, Alabama, 28 different programs provide services to child victims of sexual abuse.

Protecting children is a complex task. As each new facet of the child safety picture has come to light, agencies and organizations have developed new and more specialized services. The Partnership found a wide variety of child safety related programs operating in most communities. These programs, which are operated by Federal, State or local governments, the private nonprofit sector, and increasingly the business community, do not always communicate with each other.

We also strongly support cooperative efforts. As a business, we don't always have the luxury of creating new entities. We are often faced with the need to streamline, to combine efforts, and to cut overhead. We believe this important for nonprofits as well.
—Jane Prancan, U.S. WEST

Without a common understanding of purpose and a means for sharing information, the many organizations and agencies dealing with child safety issues may be unaware of the scope and depth of one another's services. As a result, some children in the community may not receive any services, while others have access to a wide range of services that may be conflicting or duplicative.

By bringing together representatives of organizations involved in delivering services to and protecting children, many of these problems could be avoided. These organizations include social service, law enforcement, and justice agencies; schools; hospitals; business leaders; nonprofit professionals; and concerned citizens involved in delivering services and interested in protecting children. A coordinating body comprised of these groups would:

I think it's very important that you applaud and recognize those programs that are working cooperatively, merging or networking with others so that you don't have solely individual, independent efforts going on all over the place that need funding.
—Linda Tafoya, Adolph Coors Foundation

- facilitate needs assessments to identify gaps in services;

- increase public awareness of the problem;
- develop funding priorities to avoid duplications;
- recommend development of new or improved services;
- promote understanding and communication between the various agencies; and
- facilitate private sector support for legitimate, effective child safety programs.

The Council functions as a coordinating body or a group that provides leadership, inspiration, support, and consistency to child abuse prevention efforts in the Chicago area. —Nancy Peterson, Greater Chicago Council for Prevention of Child Abuse

The impetus for a coordinating body can come from anywhere in the community. Elected officials, agency administrators, criminal justice executives, or concerned parents can be the driving force. Regardless of who initiates the new coalition of child-serving agencies, it is important that all participants recognize it as the legitimate mechanism for coordinating programs and services. Such an organization can be effective in communities of all sizes.

Coordinating mechanisms need not be complex to be effective. Simple sharing of information can lend focus and direction to child safety efforts and make the best use of available resources. With dedication and determination from those concerned, these mechanisms can become the driving force behind enhanced community services for children.

Examples:

Inter-Agency Council on Child Abuse and Neglect (ICAN). One of the first and most comprehensive child safety organizations exists in Los Angeles. ICAN was established in 1977 after child-serving professionals realized that many child protection issues involve a variety of agencies, including medical, social service, law enforcement, and the courts. Among ICAN members are the directors of 24 agencies in Los Angeles County, including the Police and Sheriff's Departments, Health Services, Children's Services, the District Attorney's Office, and Superintendent of Schools. An Operations Committee, which meets monthly to oversee ICAN's daily activities, is composed of representatives from the 24-member agencies, as well as concerned citizens, business people, nonprofit service providers, and parents.

The Greater Chicago Council for the Prevention of Child Abuse serves as a coordinating body for and actively promotes public/private partnership responses to child victimization prevention efforts in the Greater Chicago area. The Council provides a forum for agency representatives and concerned citizens to keep track of services and identify needs. The Council has five separate committees: School Issues, Public Awareness, Advocacy, Networking, and First Time Parents. Each of the committees works closely with law enforcement, social service, schools, courts, hospitals, and local service providers in developing and implementing solutions to problems.

Prevention and Awareness Recommendation 6:

Communities and schools should involve youth in valuable and meaningful roles in programs that affect their well-being.

There are so many kids that can really make a difference, and that want to make a difference, but they are turned away, really and truly. That may surprise you. A lot of people think, "No, we just can't use kids."
—Bobby Heard, Student

Too often, communities ignore children as a source of solutions to such problems as crime and child safety. Yet young people are a remarkable source of energy, talent, and creativity. Many want to participate in their community and contribute to solving problems that affect their lives and those of their friends and family. However, for youths to be effectively involved, they must not be viewed simply as part of the problem, or as victims of the problem, but as a crucial part of the solution.

We, the young people, are your most profitable investments.
—Michael Boyd, Student

Involving youths in the design and implementation of programs has many benefits:

- It educates them about the issues.
- It helps them to develop skills in negotiation, decisionmaking, conflict resolution, leadership,

cooperation, planning, communication, organization, and other tasks fundamental to productive adult life and citizenship.

- It enhances self-respect, trust, productivity, and responsibility.

- It instills a sense of commitment and respect toward authority figures.

When inviting youth involvement in programs, adults should ensure that their participation will be meaningful and successful. Figurehead positions which afford high visibility, but little responsibility or authority, will be recognized for what they are. To ensure adequate youth representation, organizations should seek a rich diversity of youthful participants: a range of ages, either sex, joiners and loners, academically gifted, average or below average, well-behaved, rowdy, delinquent, and from all socioeconomic and ethnic groups.

Schools, businesses, community organizations and agencies, youth centers and groups, churches, and police departments have all served as institutional hosts for child safety ventures. Here are some examples of productive ways young people are involved in these activities:

Schools:

- High-school athletes counsel younger students about the dangers of alcohol and other drugs.

- Students tutor younger children, strengthening their own skills as well as the children's.

- Through "youth watch" and peer counseling programs, high school students help their colleagues stay away from drugs, and reduce crime.

- Require all students to perform a certain amount of community service (as is done in school systems in Atlanta and New York) before they can graduate from high school.

- Distributive Education Clubs (DECA) in high schools across the Nation provide public service education campaigns on the costs and consequences of shoplifting.

- At Houston Elementary School in Washington, D.C., 10- and 12-year-olds provide free "Operation ID" engraving for senior citizens. The children make new friends and get help with their homework in return.

Last year one of our students had run away from home, and no one knew where to find her; but she did contact her (peer) Big Sister to let her know where she was and that she was okay. This illustrates that sometimes students can help each other where, seemingly, no one else can.
—Joaquin Ali, Student

- As part of a law-related education program, students in St. Louis design, produce, and distribute crime prevention pamphlets to classmates and to the public.

The youth can only use their knowledge if the opportunities are present. Without opportunities, there will be no way to express our capabilities.
— Michael Boyd, Student

Community Agencies:

- Teenagers escort elderly neighbors on errands, work in day-care centers, coach community sports clubs, and write and perform plays that teach children about personal safety.
- In Oneida, New York, young people operate their own Youth Court through the family court probation office.
- Centro de Orientacion y Servicios (Playa de Ponce, Puerto Rico) brings youth and shopping center owners together by having young people provide parking lot security for shoppers, while they earn tips by carrying packages.
- Texas Youth in Action raised $10,000 in 2 weeks for a drug abuse prevention rally.
- Under the Work for Wheels Program in Tampa, Florida, youths perform community service jobs such as cleaning, messenger duty, and clerical assistance. In return, children receive abandoned bicycles that have been repaired.

New York State just passed a law called "Participation in Government." By 1989, graduating kids must perform some sort of service, and the kids love it. Whether they are working in hospitals, or child abuse shelters, or whatever, they love it.
—Jack Calhoun, National Crime Prevention Council

Businesses:

- Store owners get help in preventing shoplifting from the Dorchester Youth Collaborative in Massachusetts, which operates a community crime prevention network using junior citizen patrols.
- Southland Corporation (7-Elevens) sponsors a popular cable Chicago TV program "Sock Hop With the Cops," which brings teens and local officers together to inform other teens about crime and drug abuse.

Law Enforcement:

- Teens help protect older or handicapped citizens, provide home security services for neighbors, help inform citizens about personal safety, and help prevent injuries in parks and recreation centers.
- Elementary and high school students work with police in Tucson to stage their own crime prevention fair and to design competitions that promote child safety and crime prevention.

Youth Groups and Centers

- Law Enforcement Explorers of the Boy Scouts of America are active in crime prevention efforts, including crowd control, marking property for identification, and searching for missing children. Scouts are also involved in child fingerprinting and safety programs, refurbishing old houses and neighborhoods, and community beautification projects.
- Aunt Martha's Youth Center in Forest Park, Illinois, involves youths in a theater troupe that performs plays dealing with teenage sexual concerns and other problems for adults as well as peers.

Children and teens are a vast, yet virtually untapped, resource. Communities and schools that acknowledge their abilities, value their inputs, and encourage their meaningful participation in all aspects of community life, including crime prevention and child safety, will experience tangible improvements.

Peer group counseling has assisted students in getting good grades, giving them pride and dignity. It has also helped them overcome obstacles which might negatively have affected their lives.
—Shauneice Strauss, Student

Another Example:

Texas Youth in Action (TYIA) is the youth arm of Texans' War on Drugs. It serves junior and senior high school youth of the State to involve as many students as possible in drug prevention. Reversing negative peer pressure and providing positive role models for younger students is its primary function. TYIA also serves as a network for students who are involved in prevention and provides the following services: (a) training for young people who want to become involved in prevention; (b) publishing *TYIA News*, the bimonthly newsletter for more than 2,500 students and sponsors across the State; and (c) providing resources to students in the form of speakers, educational materials, and other student groups.

Intervention

Children who are in danger deserve an immediate and professional response from agencies and institutions in the community that oversee their safety and healthful development. Child-serving agencies and institutions must continually strive to provide services to all victimized children. To help these children in the most meaningful, efficient way, child-serving organizations must recognize the strong bond between child and caretaker that survives ongoing victimization, and must continue to explore creative and innovative ways to help troubled families and child victims overcome their painful experiences. Communities must also recognize child victimization as a serious threat to our society and work together to interrupt what has become a cycle of violence. Children, the adults who abuse and exploit them, and the community at-large, need to know that crimes against children will not be tolerated. All offenders, regardless of their backgrounds, must be held accountable for their actions.

Intervention Recommendation 1:

States and communities should develop comprehensive strategies for improved reporting and screening of child abuse and neglect cases.

When Joseph Bellamy's parents were reported for child neglect, social workers failed to follow the case. When his mother was turned in for beating Joseph 2 months later, a worker figured it was a hoax. Joseph Bellamy, now 16 months old, is brain-damaged, from a series of savage shakings.

Every year, hundreds of thousands of incidents of child physical and sexual abuse and neglect go

undetected and unreported. In many cases, these victims are abused over and over again. On the other hand, each year approximately 60 percent of all cases investigated by child protection services are labeled as unfounded, which means that the investigator found insufficient evidence to prove that abuse actually occurred.

Because children are so vulnerable to abuse and neglect, and are generally not able to report their victimization, many professionals, including health providers, teachers, law enforcement officers, mental health workers, and social workers are required by law to report all suspected cases of abuse. Although generally not required by law, every member of the community must consider himself or herself responsible for reporting suspected incidents of abuse. The importance of such reporting is clear, and society has, in a few instances, reinforced these obligations by fining professionals for not reporting known or suspected cases. These efforts to make professionals and the public more aware of the need to protect children is applauded, as it will reduce the number of cases that go undetected. However, these efforts in some ways may pose a problem.

Our first thought when we think about child abuse is that it's someone else who abuses their children; not me or anyone I know. We are often wrong.
— Kathy Howard, Friends of the Kempe National Center

On one hand, failure to report leaves children without treatment and vulnerable to further abuse, leaves their parents without help to correct the problem, and also leaves the offender free to victimize again. Child abuse incidents tend to escalate in severity over time, and early reporting can make the difference between life and death. In 1985, 1,000 children were killed in abusive/neglectful situations.[32] Between 35 and 50 percent had been previously reported.[33]

Of all the suspicious child deaths in Los Angeles in 1984, 56 percent were under the age of 1.
—Deanne Tilton, Los Angeles County Inter-Agency Council on Child Abuse and Neglect

On the other hand, a certain degree of over-reporting is probably inevitable if we are to assure that those we suspect of abuse are properly investigated. Over-reporting further strains the already burdened law enforcement and child protection agencies, diverts attention from cases that need immediate action, and can cause unnecessary trauma to innocent families.

Striking a balance that ensures protection of children at risk while avoiding unnecessary intrusions into the lives of nonabusive families requires several interrelated steps for which government must accept responsibility.

1. Develop consensus at the local and State levels—since child abuse is within the province of State law—as to what constitutes abuse. Currently, many State laws contain vague statements as to what should be reported. Phrases such as "suspected abuse," "in danger of being abused," and "indicators of abuse" are not always carefully explained. This often results in professionals and the public reporting situations that are found not to be abusive. This may be a special problem for professionals who are legally obligated to report, but are not clear on the acts that trigger their responsibility—especially if fines or jail terms accompany failure to report. States need to reassess their child abuse statutes to ensure that all definitions and proscriptions regarding abuse and neglect are clear. (See Federal, State, and Local Government Recommendation 2.)

2. Educate the public and professionals alike on reporting responsibilities. As laws and policies are being reassessed and amended, the public needs to be made aware of these changes. States, local officials, and professionals involved in child safety have to inform citizens not only of the need to report but also of the type of incidents to report. The accuracy of reports can be enhanced by clearer understanding of what is, and is not, child abuse.

3. Train professionals whose responsibilities include reporting and responding to potential abuse cases. Communities must ensure that all those who have responsibility to investigate and intervene in child abuse and neglect cases are properly trained. Those who have responsibility to diagnose abuse need to be better trained in identifying abused children. Those who have responsibility to screen incoming calls need training on prioritizing cases for immediate investigation, and identifying which cases can be delayed, and which deserve less-intrusive involvement. These intake staff members play an extremely important role in deciding which cases get what type of service. Consideration should be given to placing the most experienced workers in these positions rather than, as is usually the case, the least experienced.

Christopher Sumpter may have been nicknamed "Lucky," but he just couldn't get a break. Six times the Deerfield Beach boy was taken to North Broward Medical Center's emergency room, where doctors said he suffered from colds and stomach aches. The seventh time, Lucky was dead. He was killed by a series of beatings the doctors never noticed, a medical examiner determined.
—Sun Sentinel, *October 6, 1986*

Even more important, those persons in law enforcement and social services who actually conduct investigations require more thorough

training. They should be trained in diverse matters specifically related to child abuse, such as proper investigation technique; role of investigator; relevant law; and impact of intervention on victim, family, and offender. Training for all professionals should begin early, in the academic setting, and continue on an inservice basis throughout the professional's career. To contain costs and assure interdisciplinary understanding, training should draw on cumulative expertise within the community:

- Medical and mental health professionals should instruct personnel in other disciplines about the physical and behavioral signs of abuse and neglect.
- Social workers should instruct professionals, such as teachers, about services available for troubled families, how to request them, and how to report suspected child victimization.
- Criminal justice personnel should help professionals in other fields to understand the legal aspects of abuse and reporting.

Not only does such cross-training enrich the knowledge of all professionals who work with children, it also enhances their ability to work together. The end result is better protection for children.

Intervention Recommendation 2:

Every community should develop coordinated multidisciplinary procedures for responding to child victimization.

One child may experience 36 different interviews for one report of child abuse . . . One 3-year-old child had 52 different contacts with the system before he died (as a result of abuse). Not one of those contacts would have been cause for any particular alarm.
—Deanne Tilton, Los Angeles Inter-Agency Council on Child Abuse and Neglect

Allegations concerning abuse, neglect, and molestation and cases of runaway and missing children are submitted daily to law enforcement, social service, and mental health agencies. These agencies have the responsibility to conduct an investigation to determine the legitimacy of the report. Each agency, having different objectives, conducts its investigation to satisfy those objectives.

Our system victimizes the child again and again because of the nature of the court experience and because agencies have not become sophisticated enough to work together.
—Diane Priolo, Trude Weishaupt Clinic

No matter what its particular objective, the investigation is a critical aspect of child victimization cases. If the investigation is deficient, the victim could be further traumatized and harmed. A careless investigation can also cause the offender never to be apprehended or convicted and thus allowed to roam free. Or a person could be wrongly accused.

In addition to reducing the risk of further harm to the child victim, the system must serve the best interests of the child, the child's family, and the community. As child victimization takes many forms, it is difficult to articulate any one right approach or method for investigating these cases. Regardless of the type of victimization, the Partnership concluded that all investigations concerning children must be based on a thorough and thoughtful strategy which:

(a) ensures that the child does not incur any additional trauma or injury;

(b) protects the rights of the child victim;

(c) is conducted in a timely, comprehensive, and thorough manner; and

(d) fosters inter- and intra-agency cooperation.

In our community we found that the system was the child-victim's worst enemy. In addition to the trauma that they had experienced at the hands of various offenders, many of whom were parent figures, they were retraumatized or revictimized by the system that we were putting them through.
—Robert E. (Bud) Cramer, Madison County, Alabama

(a) Ensures that the child does not incur any additional trauma or injury

Victimized children can easily be revictimized by the offender or by the system designed to help, or both. Revictimization is a human error. It happens because those working with the child are improperly selected or trained on how to work compassionately with the child. Revictimization does not have to happen. It can be prevented.

Preventing a child from being reabused means developing procedures to ensure that the alleged

offender is separated from the child and other children until the court adjudicates the case. In the case of children allegedly abused by a family member, visitation, if permitted by court, should be supervised.

Revictimization by the system can best be prevented by training personnel to treat the victim with compassion. The number and length of interviews should be limited, be age-appropriate, be held in a suitable location, and be conducted by trained staff. In cases of child abuse, child sexual abuse and molestation, this can best be accomplished by multidisciplinary teams made up of representatives of such agencies as social service, mental health, and law enforcement.

(b) Protects the rights of the child victim

Too often, investigations involving child victims focus on the wishes of the parent at the expense of the child. In many cases the parents are attempting to protect the best interests of the child. Yet in some cases, especially custody cases where parents accuse each other of child abuse, the interests of the child victim are ignored as the child becomes a pawn in a vicious contest. Child victims may need an advocate in neglect cases where the parent may not be capable of caring for the child, and in runaway cases where the parent is responsible for an intolerable home situation, or where parent and child can no longer communicate. In these and similar cases, the rights of a child can best be protected through such programs as the Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA), and through the Guardians Ad Litem, which operate throughout the country. In each program an attorney or a specially trained person is appointed to protect the interests of the victim, helping to ensure that the system does not lose sight of the child's welfare. While both of these programs have focused primarily on Family or Juvenile Court proceedings, they are increasingly being used in criminal courts. The use of these advocates in the criminal courts is applauded and further expansion is highly recommended. (See Parents and Concerned Citizens Recommendation 3.)

Establishing sexual abuse usually boils down to a 3-year-old's word against an adult who comes into court in a three-piece suit with a team of private attorneys, looking really good, talking a great line. The child is rattled beyond belief.
—Diane Priolo, Trude Weishaupt Clinic

My Mom chose the perpetrator, the rest of the family is together, and I'm locked up. It's not fair.
—Child victim

(c) Is conducted in a timely, comprehensive, and thorough manner

Child victimization cases should be investigated with the same standards of thoroughness and professionalism as cases involving adult victims. In neglect and abuse cases, a timely investigation may facilitate removal of a child from a dangerous situation. The immediate investigation of a missing-children report may mean the difference between life and death.

Investigators need to treat cases where children are primary witnesses much as they would cases with adult witnesses. They should always try to obtain corroborating evidence to buttress the case. If this is not possible they must work closely with prosecutors to ascertain whether the case could be prosecuted solely on the testimony of a child. Investigators need to be aware that while children generally do not lie about matters such as abuse and molestation, some children can be misled. Confirmation of their story is just as necessary as in cases involving adult victims.

There's no advocacy for child victims.
—Tim Wheeler, Children's Civil Rights Fund, Inc.

(d) Fosters inter- and intra-agency cooperation

Typically, agencies responsible for investigating incidents of child victimization have not worked well together. Each establishes its own—and oftentimes competing and conflicting—objectives and procedures for dealing with a case, and each views the other with distrust and misunderstanding.

This lack of inter-agency cooperation is often duplicated within the same agency. Administrative design, coupled with intra-agency rivalries, prevent investigators at the same agency from sharing information. In many locations, incidents such as deaths of children, missing children, sexual exploitation, and pornography are investigated by separate units within the same department. In other agencies, sexual abuse inside a family and sexual abuse outside the family are investigated by different units.

I guess the solutions improved with better cooperation and the followup that was made possible by this team approach, and we began to realize the potential impact of what appeared to be a cyclical kind of problem in family abuse.
—Deputy Sheriff Allan Staehle, Boulder County, Colorado

Multiple processing of the same or similar incidents without coordination can lead to confusion, inefficient use of resources, and most important, to inadequate and inappropriate system responses. While each component of the child safety matrix

has its own unique investigatory requirements, all agencies must cooperate with one another and share information regarding cases.

The multidisciplinary approach can help develop and maintain cooperation within agencies as well as between them. This cooperation will enhance the quality of services to all children, families, and communities.

(See National Children's Advocacy Center, Appendix III.)

An interdisciplinary approach to investigation and prosecution of child abuse cases results in more efficient and effective prosecution, and it's also better for the children.
—Ann Goldfarb, Kempe National Center

Examples:

National Children's Advocacy Center Program. This Center in Huntsville, Alabama, is a model, child-focused intervention program. The setting in a large house serves as a warm, nonthreatening environment where children who have been abused can come for interviewing and counseling by trained professionals who operate as a team. The house itself is bright and appealing; furnished with a porch swing, toys, plants, and an aquarium, suggesting a caring environment. The several interviewing rooms are age-appropriate for younger and older children. In addition to housing the five-member, full-time staff, the house has a conference room that serves as a neutral, central location where the professionals comprising the multidisciplinary team meet weekly to review cases presented by the Child Protective Services/law enforcement teams.

The Indianapolis Police Department has an excellent record in finding missing children. In 1986, a total of 2,116 youth were reported as missing. 2,101 of the runaways were located as were all of the remaining missing children. The primary reason for this excellent record is the high priority given to missing children. Parents are encouraged to report runaways as soon as possible. Reports of missing children are taken immediately; there is no waiting period. Officers serving on the runaway unit work closely with other youth-serving officials to determine the best placement for the youths after they have been located.

The National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges has developed (and its membership has approved) 73 recommendations for ameliorating the problems of deprived children who require public custody and protection. The report resulting from this effort—*Deprived Children: A Judicial Response*—provides a basis for review of State and

local practices, laws, and resources. The goal is to provide more effective and better-coordinated services for these children and their families. Copies of the report may be obtained from the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (see Appendix III).

Intervention Recommendation 3:

Every community should establish cooperative efforts to combat drug abuse and other crimes committed in or near schools.

Among the 12,355 arrests made near school property in conjunction with New York City's School Program to Educate and Control Drug Abuse (SPECDA), 59 percent were felonies, 34 percent misdemeanors, and 7 percent were other violations. Only 3 percent of those arrested were students.
—Wilhelmina Holliday, New York City Police Department

The growing severity of the problems confronting today's schools is unprecedented. This is reflected in a recent comparative study[34] which indicated that in the 1940's the major school disorder problems included talking, chewing gum, making noise, running in the hallways, getting out of turn in line, wearing improper clothes, and not putting paper in the wastebasket. Today, school problems include drug and alcohol abuse, pregnancy, suicide, rape, robbery, and assault. This represents a frightening change in 40 years.

Schools cannot address all student needs, nor should they. However, schools can and must broker services, and channel those services to students.
—Nathan Quinones, New York City Board of Education

Crime in and around schools has reached alarming levels. Every day, thousands of children are mugged, raped, assaulted, or robbed either while at school or on their way to or from school. A majority of thefts against children and youth occur at school, and about one-fourth of all violent crimes committed against them occur there.[35] An estimated

525,000 attacks and robberies occur in an average month in public secondary schools.[36] According to the National Parent Teachers Association, yearly replacement and repair costs resulting from school crime are estimated at $600 million.[37]

In addition, drug use among youth has reached epidemic proportions. Many students find the streets around schools, as well as the schools themselves, open markets for the sale of drugs. Nearly two-thirds of America's teenagers have used illegal drugs before they finish high school. At least one-half of students using drugs buy them at school. One-third of high school seniors who smoke marijuana and two-thirds of those who use amphetamines do so at school. More troubling is the fact that children are using drugs at younger ages. Students themselves identify drugs as a major problem among their classmates as early as the fourth, fifth, and sixth grades.[38]

Marijuana accounted for 39 percent of arrests; cocaine for 36 percent; and heroin for 15 percent. And that is within, I must emphasize, a two-block radius of our schools. And 63 percent of the arrests were around elementary schools.
—Wilhelmina Holliday, New York City Police Department

Although there is no guaranteed method to reduce or prevent school crime and drug abuse, the Partnership has identified several outstanding examples of innovative, effective communitywide strategies to make America's schools safe again. In every successful case examined, schools joined with such other forces as law enforcement personnel, teachers, students, parents, and businesses to address the problem. Communities and schools can achieve better and safer learning environments if they collaborate and combine resources to develop anticrime and drug prevention strategies.

Examples:

SPECDA. New York City's Special Program to Educate and Control Drug Abuse uses police officers to teach students, ages 11 and 12, to say "No" to drugs. Officers also provide undercover surveillance of a two-block radius around 335 target schools to stop drug distribution.

Project DARE. The DARE program in Los Angeles, California, operates in 405 schools, from kindergarten through grade 8.

Police officers teach students to say "No" to drugs and teach life skills to keep them drug free. DARE has improved students' attitudes about themselves, increased their sense of responsibility, and strengthened their resistance to drugs. This program was selected as a national model by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), and is being replicated all over the country. A "Program Brief" that explains how other communities can implement this program is available from BJA. (See Appendix III.)

Safer Schools—Better Students Program. This is a federally supported experimental program based in Anaheim, California; Rockford, Illinois; and Jacksonville, Florida. It helps schools address both criminal incidents and disciplinary infractions and enlists the participation of parents, teachers, students, and law enforcement officials. The program helps schools fight behavior and school problems through the use of incident reporting, crime analysis techniques, and resource teams.

School Resource Officer Program. This program exists in many communities throughout the country. Most local versions are similar to the one that operates in Tampa, Florida. Every junior and senior high school in Tampa has a school resource officer. A certified uniformed officer, either from the sheriff's or police department, becomes part of the school faculty. In addition to teaching crime- and abuse-prevention courses, the officer serves as a role model and counselor for the students. The officer's salary is split evenly between the school board and the city/county. This program has consistent support from parents, schools, and the community.

Youth Crime Watch. This program operates in Dade County, Florida. Students are taught to observe and report crime in and around schools. Neighbors help watch schools after hours. The program, which involves thousands of youth, has resulted in a 26-percent reduction in school crime and a 47-percent decline in robberies.

George Washington Preparatory High School. In this Los Angeles school, parents and other community representatives are involved in all levels of decisionmaking through school-community advisory committees. Absentee rates have dropped from 32 percent to 6 percent, and graduation and college enrollment rates have risen dramatically.

Mentor Program. This law-related education (LRE) program pairs New York City law firms with public high schools. Firms adopt schools, working closely with classes of 20 to 30 students. The program helps students recognize the impact of the law on their lives, increases awareness of their rights and responsibilities, and increases their knowledge and appreciation of the legal system.

National School Safety Center. This Los Angeles center encourages establishment of inter-agency partnerships among

schools, law enforcement agencies, and others, to promote school safety. Excellent resources are available including directories of effective child safety programs, films, a news journal, and numerous other publications.

National School Boards Association. A comprehensive manual published by the National School Boards Association describes more than 45 school-based programs and lists more than 100 resources.[39]

American Federation of Teachers. The January 1986 edition of *Inside Your School*, the American Federation of Teachers' monthly video series, focused on problems facing today's students. They include peer and parent pressure, alcohol and other drug abuse, and teenage suicide. The tape highlights effective programs around the country.

Intervention Recommendation 4:

Sanctions against those who victimize children must be designed to reflect society's intolerance of the act and should be commensurate with the harm done the victim.

Theodore Frank raped my baby Amy, despite the fact that she was only 2½-years-old. He sodomized her repeatedly. He mutilated her body with his knife. He strangled her. He held her submerged in icy water. He viciously ripped her nipples out of her flesh with vice-grip pliers. These were just some of the atrocities committed by the "reformed" child molester—a man plea-bargained into Atascadero State Hospital and released a year early, because he was a model patient.
—Patti Linebaugh, Society's League Against Molestation

When a child is the victim of a crime, the justice system has tended to view and respond to the crime as if it is somehow a less serious offense than when an adult is victimized. Whether from a concern that we not destroy the family, that we must minimize

the damage or trauma to the child, or that we seek to help the offender (who may have been a respected member of the community), or even from the mistaken belief that children do not generally suffer long-term damage as a result of victimization, we seem to minimize or ignore the actual present and future harm done to the child. When looking at many forms of child victimization, especially sexual abuse, there has been a tendency to view the offender as mentally ill; hence punishment would be inappropriate. The overall result has been that crimes against children are rarely treated as seriously as crimes against adults. The age of the victim should not lessen society's response to crime. Unfortunately, and incomprehensibly, it does.

The values of society and the seriousness with which we hold them are measured by the penalty imposed when these values are violated. By this standard, we have not held our children in very high regard.
—Lois Haight Herrington, Partnership Member

A recent study sponsored by the National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, found that while little or no differences exist between the range of penalties that could be imposed against those who victimize children and those who victimize adults, there were great differences in the actual sentencing for similar crimes.[40] Incarceration was imposed in 69 percent of child sexual abuse cases, compared to 89 percent of comparable cases involving adult victims. The majority of sentences in child victim cases were for less than 1 year, with one-third for fewer than 6 months. In comparable cases involving adult victims, 77 percent were for more than 1 year, and 40 percent were for more than 10 years. Probation was imposed more than twice as often in cases involving children than those involving adults. Most sex abusers were charged with felonies, and while 70 percent pled guilty, it was often to a misdemeanor charge as a result of a plea bargain. Although inadequate statistics exist to present a definitive picture, anecdotal information indicates that the situation is not very different for other crimes against children.

I have only been involved with one sexual abuse case where the man was actually jailed for a few days. Most of them don't make it to criminal court; and from what we are told by the District Attorney, it is because a lot of the victims are little children. They don't hold up as witnesses.
— Diane Priolo, Trude Weishaupt Clinic

In considering this issue, the Partnership identified no rationale nor body of opinion to support this disparity in society's application of sanctions. Indeed, the Partnership was repeatedly exposed to evidence that sexual abuse, physical abuse, violent crime, and exploitation can cause incalculable harm to the child victim, his or her family, and even to entire communities. Further, the pain and trauma of this victimization can last a lifetime, and may

ultimately manifest itself in self-destructive behavior (such as drug abuse, prostitution, or suicide) or in future violent crimes. While we have known for some time that those who abuse their own or other children often have experienced abuse in their own childhoods, it is also becoming clear that some of the worst criminals in our midst, such as serial murderers and rapists, were seriously victimized as children. Accordingly, the Partnership believes that the actual damage to the individual victim as well as to society at-large clearly requires responses to, and sanctions of, offenders commensurate with this damage. Yet the process of determining appropriate response and sanctions is not always simple.

The main thing that would make things better for kids like me is to punish the people who hurt us.
—Child victim

Cases involving intra-family victimization must be considered separately from extra-familial incidents. While the protection of the child must be the first priority, the importance of maintaining the family structure should be recognized. In such cases, response may involve closely supervised counseling or therapeutic assistance made mandatory by the threat of further criminal justice sanction if the offender reabuses a child or fails to follow the dictates of the court. Successful treatment has been effective in many such situations. When the seriousness of the crime warrants incarceration, as well as treatment, judges may use alternative sentencing such as weekend or evening incarceration to punish the offender while still permitting him to work and support the family. "No-contact orders," which keep the offender away from the victim, may also be imposed for the length of the sentence and must be rigorously enforced.

I have three children who have been victimized over many years by many different people, and these people are all out there able to get their hands on other children.
—Mary Codianne, Parent

Where nonfamily members victimize children, the issues may seem less complex, since the need to hold the offender accountable for his or her conduct is not tempered by the importance of holding the family together. Offenders should be responsible for restitution of the monetary costs of the crime to the victim's family, including the costs of treatment for the child victim. As recommended by the Attorney General's Task Force on Family Violence, whenever a judge fails to include such an order, he or she should state the reason for not doing so on the record.[41] Incarceration is important not only as a sanction and to reflect society's intolerance of child victimization, but also to incapacitate the

offender and protect other victims. Despite the importance of incarceration, it is clear that in all but the most serious of crimes against children, the offender will ultimately return to society. Accordingly, strategies to treat offenders should continue to be developed and tested, but they should take place along with, and not instead of, incarceration.

Voluntary programs don't work for sex offenders because they don't admit that they did it. You need the threat of incarceration.
—Diane Priolo, Trude Weishaupt Clinic

The responsibility to protect children by sanctioning those who harm them is fundamental to all other efforts to prevent crimes against children. All the prevention and awareness efforts designed to promote child safety both by government and by private organizations will fail unless those who victimize children are punished in a manner that adequately reflects society's strong disapproval. For too long, society has failed to disapprove in a consistent and serious way, and we are paying a terrible price. Only when prosecutors demand, and judges impose, sanctions reflecting the damage done to children's lives and society's values, is society protecting both its present and its future.

Too often we rely upon the courts in terms of what they have allowed in the past rather than what the courts can do in the present or future.
—Hillary Levine, Greater Chicago Council for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect

Example:

Adam Walsh Child Resource Center. A study conducted by the Center in Broward County, Florida, revealed that child molesters received far shorter sentences than allowed by law; that offenders in a third of the cases were plea bargained; judges granted "withheld adjudications" which meant they got probation but no determination of guilt on their record; *guardians ad litem* for children were not being appointed in criminal cases as required by law; numerous continuances were given to lawyers in child abuse cases; and other examples of the court system's insensitivity to child victims. The Center's efforts led to a subsequent investigation, and a county grand jury recommended changes to improve handling of child abuse cases, several being the same recommendations the court-watching study had recommended.

Intervention Recommendation 5:

Prosecutors have a role to play in every reported case of child victimization; even those that are determined to be inappropriate for prosecution.

> *There are those who argue that child abuse cases should not be brought to court. To them we say that we are not willing to excuse a crime because the victim is a child. One can properly argue that children are entitled to more protection from the legal system than adults. They are certainly entitled to equal protection.*
> *—James Shine, National District Attorneys' Association*

Only a small percentage of child victimization cases brought to the attention of law enforcement officials are, in fact, formally prosecuted as charged. In a majority of the cases, prosecutors and law enforcement officials find that such factors as having a preverbal child victim, little or no corroborating evidence, or a "pillar of the community" as the alleged adult offender, often cause them to either drop the charges or plea bargain them so low that it is not recognizable that a serious crime has been committed against a child, and subsequently the penalty is not commensurate with the crime committed.

We have a long way to go to recognize and believe that the crime is not one of violence and bloodshed, but intimidation, inveigling, trickery, seduction, and exploitation of a sensitive and tender child into the service of adult needs.
—Dr. Roland Summit, UCLA Medical Center

The Partnership feels very strongly that no one should be able to escape all responsibility for child abuse or molestation solely because the victim is too young, inarticulate, or immature to testify in court. We recognize that these are indeed difficult cases to prosecute, yet many steps can and should be taken to both enhance them and make the entire process, from investigation through court proceedings, more successful and less traumatic.

To accomplish these ends, prosecutors must:

- Ensure that the victim is not further victimized by the system. This can be done through a variety

of special mechanisms, such as videotaping a child's testimony, using anatomically correct dolls, limiting continuances, and limiting the alleged offender's access to the victim which helps to ensure the child is not victimized again, while not violating the defendant's rights.[42]

- Cooperate with other parties interested in the case. The decision to prosecute is but one aspect of a child abuse case (see Intervention Recommendation 4). The prosecutor must take the concerns and needs of other professionals, such as child protection workers, mental health and educational officials, into consideration before making a decision to proceed.

Parents, caseworkers, guardians, and counselors are unwilling to subject children to a system of prosecution which may increase the trauma that they have already suffered. However, if they are satisfied that the prosecution will be handled in a sensitive manner, they are willing to have their children participate in the prosecution effort.
—Norm Maleng, King County Prosecuting Attorney, Washington

- Eliminate rules on accepting child victimization cases based primarily upon some arbitrary age of the victim. For example, some offices base prosecution primarily on whether the child is at least 7 years of age. All cases should be investigated thoroughly enough to determine whether a child can effectively relate what happened, even if she or he is only 3 years old, or younger. This ability to communicate should still be just one of many factors considered along with all other evidence.

- Inform parents and/or guardians of action they are taking, or not taking, and the reasons therefor (unless a parent or guardian is a suspect, and proper case handling dictates otherwise).

- Explore the possibility of using criminal information or evidence obtained during the criminal investigation in other judicial settings such as family/juvenile court proceedings.

- Explore the possibility of using information in nonjudicial forums such as with licensing authorities and professional groups.

Children must be protected. The prosecution of offenders is a crucial means of fulfilling this goal. However, in those many cases where appropriate investigative and victim/family support procedures have been followed, yet prosecution is still not realistic, other steps can be taken to protect children and society. Prosecutors should lead in taking these steps and forging cooperation with other agencies to include release of information they have gathered in good faith for protecting children from offenders, in as full and just a manner as the law allows.

Statistics carry only part of the impact of child abuse. The real tragedy is apparent on the faces of abused children. It is appalling to realize that many were abused by family members who were the only source of love and support for these children.
—Carole Hillard, Partnership Member

Recommendations for Change:

Parents and Concerned Citizens

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Recommendations for Parents and Concerned Citizens

1. Parents should become more aware of child safety issues and of their responsibilities to protect children.
2. Parents should become more aware of the movies, television shows, music, and print media that interest their children and, where they deem necessary, take action.
3. Individuals should become actively involved in organizations and activities designed to help youth.
4. Children should be encouraged to seek help when they experience problems.

Protecting children from victimization is far too important to delegate solely to government agencies, schools, churches, and other public and private sector organizations. Parents have the immediate responsibility to shield their own children from harm. But every member of society has a role to play in making society safer.

Community volunteers help child-serving organizations in many ways. Indeed, some of these programs would not exist if it were not for the limitless energy and dedication of volunteers. In return, volunteers find working with and for children immeasurably rewarding.

Not everyone has the resources, time, or energy to individually tackle a problem but everyone, regardless of background, education, or training has something to offer. Everyone can join in the battle to prevent child victimization. The only barriers to involvement are human ones that can easily be overcome with imagination and desire.

Parents and Concerned Citizens Recommendation 1:

Parents should become more aware of child safety issues and of their responsibilities to protect children.

Each year, nearly 2 million children are reported as being abused and neglected. An overwhelming majority of the abuse and neglect occurs in the home.[43]

Child safety begins at home—and with good reason. Home should be a place where children can feel safe, and it is the responsibility of parents to provide this sanctuary. But the sad truth is that the home is where hundreds of thousands of children fall victim to abuse and neglect.

The most important thing our children need is good families.
—Father Bruce Ritter, Covenant House

All but a very small share of parents are genuinely concerned for their children's health and well-

being. But a parent's lack of knowledge about child care can have disastrous consequences. Infants can become brain damaged when shaken hard. Children left in unsupervised homes are especially vulnerable to intruders and child molesters. Some teenagers, unable to cope with the pressures of growing up, are drawn to self-destructive behaviors such as drug abuse, criminal activity, or suicide.

A lot of these injuries to children are preventable. Many incidents that result in harm to children occur simply because parents are unaware of the potential danger; they should learn more about protecting their children.

And to stop the brutalization of children we must get word to the parents that there are places they can go for help before they transgress too badly.
—Linda Gayle White, First Lady of Texas

Parents should:

- Become more aware of the wide range of threats to their children's safety, both within the home and in the larger community. Many community groups, private nonprofit organizations, and governmental agencies, provide materials and educational programs on child safety issues for parents. (See Appendix IV; also see Prevention and Awareness Recommendation 4.)

It's not easy being a parent. Under the best of circumstances, being a parent is a difficult job.
—Margaret Haas, Steifel Nicolaus & Company, Inc.

- Teach their children to protect themselves. They should not rely on programs offered by schools and youth-serving organizations as their children's sole source of information. Rather, parents should learn about the contents of these programs so they can reinforce what their children have learned. Parents can obtain instructional materials that are expressly designed for this purpose. (See Appendix IV.)

- Be aware of the messages their own actions convey. Telling children to stay away from alcohol and other drugs is ineffective when these children see their parents under the influence of any of these drugs. Telling children to resolve problems by talking, not fighting, is equally ineffective when domestic arguments erupt in violence. Children of all ages are quick to recognize inconsistencies in what their parents say and do.

We have a responsibility to be role models for our children. We can't say one thing and do something else ourselves. Kids know when we walk the walk as well as talk the talk.
—Emma Redmond, Illinois Department of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse

- Be alert for signs of trouble in their children and, when they suspect a problem, be prepared to take corrective actions. Sometimes clues are subtle; sometimes obvious. Parents must be sensitive to their children's normal moods and responses, so they can identify those that are unusual. Too many

parents fail to recognize the signs of drug abuse, sexual abuse, or depression in their own children. These children may be irrevocably damaged by their parents' failure to acknowledge their victimization and to seek help before the problems escalate.

- Recognize their own abusive behavior toward their children and seek help. Parents Anonymous, Al-Anon, Parents United, and other similar programs have well established and effective therapeutic programs in most communities. All these programs operate in a confidential atmosphere. Receiving help is infinitely preferable to trying to live out problems likely to get worse. Most problems faced by children or their parents can be resolved if the problem is brought to someone's attention.

- Get involved in their children's school and community activities and in the work of youth organizations. (See Private Nonprofit Recommendation 1.) The more that parents interact with children—their own and others—the better they can foresee problems and threats, identify solutions, and protect their own and other children. Perhaps the greatest benefit, however, is the children's appreciation for their parents' concern. Simply knowing that his or her parent truly cares may be a child's strongest personal defense against victimization.

The average length of time that a youngster is involved in drugs before the parents go through all their denial, and before they accept the fact that there's a drug problem in their home, is at least 2 years.
—Shirley Coletti, Parental Awareness and Responsibility

- Listen to their children and believe what they tell them. Because of the difficulty children have in relating these problems, they may talk about the situation indirectly, never referring directly to the incident, but rather hinting at something that has made them uncomfortable. Because of the difficulty parents have in believing that someone would harm their child, or the perversity of activities the child was forced to engage in, they may deny the possibility that the child has been threatened or injured in some way. Parents must be alert to their children's subtle hints and changes in behavior and not automatically discount them. A parent's supportive response to the problem can have significant positive impact on the child's recovery process.

Examples:

Parents Awareness and Responsibility (PAR). PAR, founded in 1971, has developed the longest and most comprehensive nonprofit program of drug and alcohol abuse prevention, education, and treatment services in the State of Florida, serving more than 26,000 people each year. PAR offers more than a dozen programs which are uniquely designed to assist different age groups with substance-related problems. PAR provides treatment for children with drug and alcohol addictions, as well as education and referral services for the parents of these children. PAR also provides services, including therapeutic day care, for children of drug and alcohol dependent parents. PAR offers parenting training, education, and counseling services for chemically dependent parents.

Parents Anonymous (PA). PA is an international nonprofit organization of parents, children, and family-care professionals who have joined together to find answers to the problems of child abuse. PA provides self-help treatment to parents who have physically abused their children, or fear they are capable of abusing their children. PA parents work in support groups, under the guidance of a mental health care professional, to deal with the difficulties and frustrations of child rearing and to prevent abusive behavior. In addition to group services, PA sponsors a national, toll-free hotline, 800–421–0353, for crisis help and referral to local support groups, technical assistance to community volunteers, and printed materials to increase commmunity awareness through public education.

National Federation of Parents for Drug-Free Youth (NFP). NFP is a nonprofit organization committed to raising a generation of drug-free youth. Its principal objective is to assist in the formation and support of local parent and youth groups in communities across America to eliminate drug and alcohol use among youth. NFP's programs and activities are coordinated from its national headquarters in Washington, D.C., and implemented by volunteers at the local level. NFP sponsors a toll-free national help line, 800–554–KIDS, underwritten by E.F. Hutton and Company, Inc.

Parents and Concerned Citizens Recommendation 2:

Parents should become more aware of the movies, television shows, music, and print media that interest their children and, where they deem necessary, take action.

I met a girl named Nicki. I guess you could say she was a sex fiend. I met her in a hotel lobby masturbating with a magazine.
—Prince, lyrics of song "Darling Nicki"

Increasingly, the information that shapes children's views of the world, their values, and their hopes and ambitions, comes from the media. Unfortunately, attitudes and behaviors that were socially repugnant 20 or 30 years ago are today widely accepted by the media and seldom questioned. Sexually explicit themes, in particular, pervade modern society. A relatively small category of rock music known as "heavy metal" glorifies virtually every subject that is taboo, repulsive, and in many cases, illegal. Among them are drug abuse, sexual exploitation, incest, satanism, suicide, sado-masochism, and physical violence. Reinforcing the themes that resound in this music are accompanying television videos, magazine interviews with the artists, and live concert performances. These products are generally available to fans of all ages through traditional retail outlets.

Somehow we have to get the parents and the kids hooked back up together, working together.
—Felicia, Victim

Pop music and recording artists are a significant part of daily life for young people. The average teenager listens to 3 to 6 hours of rock music every day. With this level of saturation, rock music can have a profound effect on its listeners. Some may accept the "truth" in these themes and adopt an unnecessarily pessimistic and moribund perspective on life. Others may even use these messages to legitimize self-destructive or criminal behaviors.

You will find books in stores up and down the street like Rear Entry of Teenagers, Daddy/Daughter Love Affair, I Want To Be Raped, Spread for his Dad, Oral Doggy, The Young Sin Teacher. *There is no scientific or literary value that I could imagine in reading these materials; and yet, as a citizen . . . I cannot prosecute the local bookstore that sells this stuff. There is nobody who will go to bat for me! No judge or jury will hear my concern.*
—Bobby DeMoss, Jr., Teen Vision, Inc.

While the Partnership does not advocate censorship in any form, parents have a responsibility to supervise their children's activities in the interest of assuring their development into well-adjusted adults and of protecting them from victimization.

To help children evaluate messages conveyed by the media, parents can:

- Learn about their children's tastes in music, television, and print media.
- Become familiar with the lyrics to songs their children listen to, the messages that are implied in television videos their children watch, and the events that transpire at rock concerts their children attend.
- Encourage open discussion about the ways that certain messages may conflict with family values.
- Deny their children access to media that promote themes they feel are inappropriate.

This is the new Abattoir album, "Vicious Attack." Notice the cover. It shows a woman's torso with a man's arm wrapped around it from behind. In one hand he holds a long blade; in the other a hook that is on her breast.
—Susan Baker, Parents Music Resource Center

Parents and concerned citizens can also make their position known to those who promote and distribute media that carry objectionable themes. For example, they can:

- Join or organize community groups, such as the Parents Music Resource Center, that is working to influence the recording industry to place ratings on recordings or to include lyric sheets with record albums. (See Appendix IV.)
- Attend rock concerts to monitor compliance with local ordinances and regulations (such as those prohibiting smoking in public places, setting maximum noise levels, barring entry to children under a specified age or prohibiting use of drugs). Where such ordinances do not exist, they can lobby local lawmakers to adopt them. Parents' attendance at rock concerts should be followed with letters to editors, concert sponsors, and community leaders with their views.

We saw virtually no parents in heavy metal rock concerts at all. And the police themselves were hiding in the wings of the arena to escape the sound and the smoke that was so prevalent in the arena.
—Bobbi Mueller, Community Families in Action

- Monitor local radio, television, and cable broadcasts and if offensive material is aired, write letters to the chief executive officers and presidents of recording companies, local radio stations, or publishers and financial sponsors, to discourage sponsorship of music, print media, or events that endorse unacceptable themes.

Bastard; out goes the lights, in goes my knife, pull out his life. Consider that bastard dead, make it quick, blow off his head.
—Motley Crue, lyrics from song

Helping children develop their own yardsticks for making ethical and moral judgments is among the most challenging aspects of parenting. Parents should be willing to curtail their children's activities, if necessary, and to become involved in

community efforts to protect children from the perceived dangers of inappropriate and even dangerous themes in popular media. Above all, parents should not sit helpless as their children are bombarded with messages that are discordant with their own values and morals.

I was only 16, guess that's no excuse. My sister was 32, lovely and loose. My sister made love to no one but me. Incest is everything it's said to be.
—Prince, lyrics from song

Examples:

Community Families in Action. Parents in San Antonio, Texas, unhappy with obscene and violent live performances in concerts, sponsored two rock music seminars, printed flyers, granted interviews to news publications, and submitted articles to newsletters. They informed parents, service and church groups, health and rock music experts, of the content of performances and of the physical risks to their children in attending concerts. Besides being subjected to overt drug and alcohol use, 15,000 to 17,000 youths were exposed to fire hazards, such as the burning of butane lighters and paper items in the aisles of upper balconies, and firecrackers and bottle-rockets thrown from those balconies. The parents also appeared at city council meetings, before the county commissioners, and on radio talk show panels. They were instrumental in developing three city ordinances: (a) a smoking ordinance in the city arena; (b) a city-wide sound-level ordinance; and (c) an age limit ordinance.

A member of the Child Safety Partnership wrote officials of RCA/Ariola Records concerning a disturbing jacket on the album "Virgin Killer" by the Scorpions. RCA officials responded that when they "became aware that importers were illegally bringing this record into the country, we informed the group that we would no longer manufacture the record in any territory of the world and we immediately ceased manufacture and sale, and froze all stock of the album. We thank you for bringing this album jacket to our attention."

The Parents Music Resource Center was formed by four mothers who were upset by the increasingly violent and sexually explicit lyrics found in music that young children were listening to. They formed the organization with two specific goals in mind, to educate parents about what they considered to be dangerous trends in music, and to get parents involved in doing something about it. They were concerned that at rock concerts there are large numbers of minors present, some no more than 12 or 13 years old, who have been carried there and dropped off by unsuspecting parents.

Parents and Concerned Citizens Recommendation 3:

Individuals should become actively involved in organizations and activities designed to help youth.

My idea of Utopia is a parent sitting in the back of every classroom while the teacher is teaching. I believe the quality of education in that classroom would improve 100 percent, and you wouldn't have to raise the teacher's salary 10 cents. But how would you get the parents to come to school?
—George McKenna, George Washington Preparatory High School

Everyone has some skill, experience, or personal commitment to contribute to the welfare of children. The avenues for individual involvement are abundant. Every child-serving agency, organization, or program has a need for volunteers. Schools, day-care programs, community youth groups, athletic clubs, social service agencies—all are desperate for help and a large infusion of volunteers can significantly expand the scope of services that are available to children. At the same time, citizen involvement can improve the accountability and responsiveness of these programs to community concerns and prove to be extremely rewarding. Simply through watchful involvement, volunteers—especially parents—also help prevent victimization of child participants.

We, as friends, and caring people in the community, can make a difference in the lives of a lot of people, simply by extending them a hand when they need it most.
—Gayle Cunningham, Family Outreach of America

There are innumerable ways to get involved in child-related activities. For those who are enterprising, a new group or organization may be formed to fill specific needs or gaps in services.

For people who choose to work directly with children, there is a vast array of programs and services that depend on volunteers:

- Schools need tutors, chaperones, coaches, advisors, teacher aides, hall and classroom monitors.

- Youth groups, like Boys and Girls Clubs, scouting groups, church groups, and special-interest groups need leaders and advisors.
- Social service agencies need foster parents and "big brothers and sisters."
- Hotline services rely on volunteers to respond to calls for assistance.
- Victim service agencies need people to counsel victims, accompany them to court proceedings, help with child care while they are in court, and drive them to various appointments.

For people who prefer to work for, or on behalf of, children, there is an equally diverse range of opportunities:

Volunteering is giving freely of oneself in all ways possible.
—Encarnacion Roldan, Jr., Cook County Department of Corrections

- Court-watching groups need people to observe court proceedings—to monitor fairness, consistency, and treatment of victims and offenders.
- Neighborhood Watch Programs involve an entire community in protecting one another against crime.
- Advocacy groups seeking legislation and improved policies to better protect children need help in writing letters to legislators, stuffing envelopes, or staffing information booths. Volunteers are also needed to serve in local child advocate programs.

Child Advocate Programs

For approximately 10 years it has been recognized within the justice community that children in the legal system need representation—a skilled adult to advocate what is in the child's best interests. While prior to this time, lawyers, almost exclusively, were appointed to represent children as *guardians ad litem*, this was to be recognized as insufficient representation in many cases. There were several reasons, such as that lawyers are trained to represent what their clients want rather than what they need. Also, lawyers generally do not take the time for the kind of long-term commitment and detailed investigation necessary to assess and recommend what is truly in a child's best interests. Lastly, lawyers were functioning as lawyers, not guardians, in a situation where children needed a social rather than a legal voice.

Therefore, in 1977, both in Seattle, Washington, and Minneapolis, Minnesota, simultaneously, judges dealing with issues concerning the well-being of children began using trained volunteers instead of lawyers to act as "friends of the court" on behalf of children. Since that time, the National Court Appointed Special Advocate Association (CASA) was formed and many other cities and several States have instituted CASA programs. (See Appendix III.)

There are many volunteer programs that are quite successful. There's much that can be done using volunteers to add resources to the courts' ability to confront the child safety problem.

—Judge David Grossman, Juvenile Division

While several different models of CASA programs now exist, using Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA's) as investigators, attorneys, Friends of the Court, or as monitors, many similarities exist. CASA's are symbols of children's best interests as well as impartial observers who conduct the types of investigations a judge would if time and resources permitted. They serve as investigators who conduct interviews and review all records, documents, and clinical data; advocates who ensure all pertinent facts are before the court in all relevant proceedings (for which a legal guardian might be used to assist the CASA); and facilitators/negotiators who ensure that courts, social services, and legal counsel fulfill their obligations for children in a timely fashion. Additionally, a key role is their function in the permanency planning process. Here the CASA attempts to identify a permanent placement for the child so that children are not left to extended foster care or moved around from one placement to another.

I do believe that we're at a point in human history and time where we need to make some very strong statements and to adopt a very strong behavior that reflects the real value of children in our midst.

—George McKenna, George Washington Preparatory High School

Opportunities to get involved with children are numerous. Appendix VI is a list of national organizations that accept or refer volunteers to their local chapters or affiliated programs. Similar organizations exist in almost every community. Individuals should take inventory of their own talents, available time, and areas of interest and search for ways to channel their assets to help children. They should take the time to visit programs, talk to volunteer leaders, and learn about opportunities. To allow good talent and resources to lie dormant would be a waste; the need is great. Our children—the future—deserve the best that each of us can offer.

Examples:

Donna Stone. She founded the National Committee for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect in 1972. Through her inspiration and drive, the Committee has grown to a 50-chapter network of volunteers and concerned citizens working with other community entities to prevent child abuse and neglect.

Bob Bearden. He recognized the need to help the hundreds of children and young adults in the Fort Hood, Texas, area with their drug problems. He realized that the two things he had were interest in doing something about the problem and space to accommodate young addicts. Bob combined these two and formed the Christian Farms-Treehouse drug program. Dedicated to rebuilding the shattered lives of those who are involved in drugs, the program has restored hundreds of young adults to a drug free life and has steered thousands away from involvement in drugs.

Patti Linebaugh. In response to the abduction, rape, and murder of her 2-year-old granddaughter, she formed Society's League Against Molestation (SLAM) to fight the injustices faced by children who were victims of child molestation. SLAM helped focus national attention on the problem of child molestation.

Parents in California concerned with the sexual victimization of children in extra-familial settings formed Believe the Children, a grassroots, nonprofit organization. Chapters now exist in several States including California, New Jersey, Ohio, and Illinois. Believe the Children is developing a victim/family support packet, which will serve to help victim families through the initial disclosure period, advise them of available resources, and provide information regarding their rights within the various systems.

Sister Fattah. Concerned about the future of children in an area of Philadelphia being victimized by street life, Sister Falaka Fattah and her husband began to take "at risk" youngsters into their home in order to protect, guide, and nourish them. The Fattah home became an extended family for more and more neighborhood children. Their efforts resulted in bringing truces among the warring gangs and gang deaths dropped to practically zero. Her "program" grew into a private nonprofit organization. The program recently bought and renovated a series of row houses in the neighborhood, desperately needed to continue and expand operations. What began as a one-person effort has now expanded to Frazier Street Boys Town.

Parents and Concerned Citizens Recommendation 4:

Children should be encouraged to seek help when they experience problems.

More than 2 million children every year are victims of abuse, neglect, abduction, exploitation, and violence.[44]

Like many other victims of crime, children who have been victimized, or who are experiencing difficulties, often blame themselves. Many believe that they in some way "asked" for trouble or were somehow responsible for what happened. For children abused by someone they trust, feelings of self-blame may intensify and are often coupled with concern for the offender. These ambivalent feelings make it particularly difficult to ask for help. Children under peer pressure to get involved with drugs may not ask for help out of fear of implicating their friends or getting in trouble. Youngsters who have run away or are thinking of running away may feel that no one will understand, or care about, how they feel.

When we plant a small tree, we put up sticks to support it, to make it strong and grow straight and tall. Children need support too. We need people to be our support stick.
—Norma Hierrezuelo, Student

Adults who victimize children will stop at nothing to convince children that it is all right to do as they say. These adults often manipulate their victims with bribes, lies, and subtle coercion. Children are often caught between the desire to be polite and obey adult wishes and their sense that the adult's request is inappropriate or even dangerous. This confusion further complicates attempts to tell a trusted adult, since the perpetrator is often also a "trusted adult." To ensure acquiescence and to discourage the child from seeking help, many victimizers threaten the child and his or her family. The child is thus terrified to disclose anything about the incident.

Children should know that they need not carry these burdens alone. Help is readily available.

Parents, teachers and prevention programs should:

- Recognize children's reluctance to ask for help, and learn to identify and validate feelings of fear or distress.

- Impress upon children the importance of reporting attempts or actual incidents of victimization immediately, both for their own sake and for others who may face similar problems.

Parents, love your kids because they need your love and support more than anything.
—Byron Presley, Student

- Encourage children to share their troubles with parents, relatives, family, friends, teachers, clergy, police officers, social workers, or counselors—anyone they trust. Children should be taught not to be discouraged if the first person they tell is unable or unwilling to help. Some people may not know how to help and may not want to get involved. But there are many others who will help. Children should be encouraged to keep telling until someone takes them seriously and gets help.

- Publicize the available services and toll-free hotlines. (See Appendix V.)

- Respond quickly and sensitively when children muster their courage and ask for help.

Parents and all concerned adults must help children understand that they are not alone with their problems, that there are people who care about them, and that they will be protected from reprisals if they reveal what has happened to them. Children should feel confident that there are many people who are willing to help them.

If the schools and programs are telling children, "When someone touches you in an improper way, go tell someone," it is not going to work if the people they tell aren't listening.
—Rebecca Roe, King County, Washington

Children should be taught the importance of reporting such situations, both to ensure that they get help and to help protect other children from the perpetrator.

Children who feel they cannot turn to their parents with these problems should ask for help from teachers, friends, law enforcement officers, social workers, or clergy members. All communities have some existing services for children, and many of these services can be found in the local telephone directory. In addition, there are many toll-free hotlines children can call for assistance. (See Appendix V.)

As more children are encouraged to seek support, it will become increasingly important for adults to

react quickly and sensitively to the children's needs. Once a child has gathered the courage to ask for help, it is imperative that adults find help for the child. Children must know where to turn. But the ultimate responsibility for protecting children belongs to adults.

Examples:

The McGruff Program. Monica, a 4-year old from the Sanchez Elementary School in Austin, Texas, was approached by a stranger in a car who offered her candy. However, she had been in a McGruff program, sponsored by Lions Clubs International, in a Texas elementary school. Monica remembered what McGruff told them to do in such situations: she started screaming and ran.

FACT. The FACT Hotline provides 24-hour crisis counseling and referral services for the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area. Established in 1976, FACT's primary focus is on child protection and family issues; however, hotline staff have access to more than 1,000 referrals on issues including drug abuse, suicide, and victim services. While FACT is not a reporting agency for child abuse and neglect, FACT will refer the caller to the proper agency and inform the caller about necessary reporting procedures. FACT is staffed by 60 to 80 volunteers who complete an extensive 40-hour training, covering appropriate reponse to a wide variety of calls including domestic violence, child abuse, rape, suicide, and runaway issues.

Recommendations for Change:

Federal, State, and Local Government

Recommendations for Federal, State, and Local Government

1. Federal, State, and local governments should adopt policies and procedures that:
   - Increase the public's awareness of the child safety problem.
   - Encourage government employees to participate in child safety activities.
2. To ensure that laws and regulations are adequate to protect the rights and interests of victimized children, Federal, State, and local governments should:
   - Adopt policies regarding the handling of runaways and throwaways that are consistent with the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.
   - Pass legislation that would facilitate background checks at national and State levels, and require them at State level for certain categories of people who work with children.
   - Review victim compensation laws to ensure that special needs of child victims are addressed.
   - Reassess the validity of statutes that mandate the confidentiality of child abuse case records.
   - Establish clearinghouses for missing children.
3. To ensure that only effective programs receive funding support, Federal, State, and local governments should:
   - Test procedures and activities intended to prevent or respond to child victimization for effectiveness, utility, and impact prior to widespread implementation.
   - Require programs to seek outside support.
   - Give funding priority to programs with a proven record of effectiveness.
   - Develop alternative mechanisms for generating funds for child safety.
   - Include young adults on advisory bodies dealing with youth and child safety issues.
4. Federal and State governments should help local governments respond to extraordinary child abuse cases by:
   - Establishing multidisciplinary response teams.
   - Expeditiously conducting studies and research on the ritualistic abuse of children and the abuse of large numbers of children.

5. The Federal Government should ensure that data collection and research efforts address the needs of policymakers by:
   - Standardizing terms and definitions regarding all forms of child victimization.
   - Coordinating child safety efforts.
   - Researching and developing new or undeveloped subjects.

A major theme underlying the formation and conduct of the Partnership was that the problem of child safety is too large and complex for any single sector of our society to address alone. Everyone has a stake in making America safer for children. The findings of the Partnership indicate that effective solutions to the problems of children and youth require the combined resources of the entire community. This is only possible through broad and organized partnerships involving the public, service agencies, and the business community.

Government alone cannot meet the ever-increasing demand for child safety programs. However, Federal, State, and local governments have a number of important roles to play in this critical area. The Partnership recommends that government's role be focused primarily on those functions the government performs best: coordination, public awareness, training, education, research, and information collection and dissemination.

The following recommendations address a number of effective actions that Federal, State, and local governments can take to prevent child victimization, increase the apprehension of perpetrators, improve their prosecution, and help provide for the protection and welfare of all children.

Federal, State, and Local Government Recommendation 1:

Federal, State, and local governments should adopt policies and procedures that:

- **Increase the public's awareness of the child safety problem.**
- **Encourage government employees to participate in child safety activities.**

McGruff, the Crime Dog, is sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice, the National Crime Prevention Council, and the Advertising Council, Inc. In addition to communicating child safety to children in more than 40,000 public school classrooms, McGruff remarkably causes children to disclose problems to him that they have not shared with anyone else.

Federal, State, and local governments must provide leadership for prevention efforts. By capitalizing on their unique ability to mobilize the public and by finding innovative ways to disseminate the wealth of information currently available, government agencies at all levels can provide the impetus and the momentum for a successful child safety movement.

Some public awareness activities government can undertake at little or no cost are:

- *Distribute information.* Flyers with pictures of missing children or child safety information can be routinely included in correspondence from government agencies. Tips for parents could be placed on one side of the insert, with tips for children on the other side. Information on such topics as child abuse, child neglect, drug abuse, and parenting skills, can be made available to hospitals for distribution to new parents.

The Federal Government must do more to educate the private sector and the general public about the connection between child safety and employee productivity; between adequate child care and child well-being; and between nurtured children and the future of this country.
—Judy Kaufman, Mountain Bell

- *Make proclamations and awards.* At the national level, April is traditionally proclaimed Child Abuse Prevention Month. May is Child Safety Month, October is Crime Prevention Month, and one week in April is Victims of Crime Week. These and similar proclamations by State and local governments attract widespread attention to children's issues and generate a variety of activities, from fun fairs and poster contests to educational programs and awards ceremonies. The Partnership has conducted an awards program to recognize individuals, businesses, private nonprofit organizations, and government agencies that have demonstrated their commitment to helping children. This

effort has proved to be an invaluable tool in identifying and recognizing exemplary as well as promising child safety efforts. The Partnership feels strongly this program of recognition should be continued.

- *Sponsor contests.* Poster and essay contests for school-aged children can be held at State and local levels in conjunction with community organizations and with recognized symbols such as McGruff, Teddy Ruxpin, or Safety Pup. Such contests can be coordinated with other prevention-related activities in the schools to stimulate classroom discussion.

- *Issue commemoratives.* A postage stamp commemorating children could be another tool in a nationwide campaign to "stamp out" abuse and other forms of child victimization. Postage meter imprints can be similarly used to encourage child safety awareness.

- *Form advisory groups.* Governments at all levels can convene groups of citizens and experts to call attention to child safety issues. Councils on child safety could be patterned after the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports. This council, in partnership with the private sector, has significantly raised public awareness about the benefits of physical fitness.

- *Develop partnerships.* Government can forge partnerships with business and private nonprofit organizations to respond to child safety needs at the local, State, and national levels, and to develop strategies for distributing child safety information.

- *Make presentations.* Many government employees have expertise and knowledge about child safety issues. Their knowledge should be imparted to as many groups as possible through luncheon seminars, lectures, and presentations.

We strongly believe that providing free luncheon seminars, followed by educational films, will let us reach those individuals in need of additional knowledge in child protection.
—Judith Walker, Chicago Department of Health and Human Services

In addition to its leadership role in advancing public awareness, government represents a vast pool of human resources to promote child safety efforts. The Federal Government alone employs more than 2 million people nationwide; millions more work for State and local governments. Their skills and talents represent vast potential impact.

To motivate employees to get involved in child safety activities, government managers can:

- Volunteer their own time or talents. Once supervisors take the first step, employees are more likely to follow suit.
- Offer flexible work schedules or grant administrative leave for volunteer work, as is done for military or jury duty.
- Recognize employees for their work in the community with special awards.

Positive actions by government and its employees demonstrate to the American people that this country is committed to the welfare of its children. By encouraging volunteerism in child-oriented activities, government agencies can improve the public's perception of government, and improve the quality of life for children everywhere.

Federal, State, and Local Government Recommendation 2:

To ensure that laws and regulations are adequate to protect the rights and interests of victimized children, Federal, State, and local governments should:

- **Adopt policies regarding the handling of runaways and throwaways that are consistent with the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.**
- **Pass legislation that would facilitate background checks at national and State levels, and require them at State level for certain categories of people who work with children.**
- **Review victim compensation laws to ensure that special needs of child victims are addressed.**
- **Reassess the validity of statutes that mandate the confidentiality of child abuse case records.**
- **Establish clearinghouses for missing children.**

On one day (April 9, 1987), The Washington Post *reported three major stories of children being abused by someone in a trusting position. In one, a former principal of a private school surrendered to police, after jumping bail and traveling around the country for 5 weeks. In another case, a 6'5", 225 lb. playground director went on trial, charged with 34 counts of sexual abuse involving girls, who ranged in age from 9 to 15. In the third case, a teacher was charged with three felonies for allegedly pulling the ear of a 7-year-old pupil and partly tearing it from the scalp.*

Runaways

Approximately 90,000 of the 1 million children who run away each year do so 5 to 10 times and stay away for more than 21 days.[45] These "chronic runaways" tend to gravitate toward large cities and towns where they account for a disproportionate share of legal, social, psychological, and medical problems. Many cities and towns have expressed exasperation about what they can do with this population, thinking that Federal guidelines regulating their actions concerning runaways are too restrictive and do not provide the flexibility needed to effectively handle the problem. The Partnership found that existing Federal law and regulations do offer State and local enforcement agencies sufficient flexibility to handle the problem. Unfortunately, there seems to be broad misunderstanding across the country of the provisions of Federal runaway legislation and presumed restrictions on the authority of law enforcement to respond. Regulations implementing the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act do allow law enforcement officers temporarily to detain runaways while various alternatives are considered.[46]

Under the regulations implementing the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, law enforcement officers may:

- Take endangered runaway children into protective custody.
- Detain runaways in juvenile detention or shelter facilities for up to 24 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, while awaiting an initial court appearance, or while arrangements are made for their return home or appropriate placement.
- Hold runaways for an additional 24 hours, following initial court appearance.
- Hold runaways for a reasonable period of time, pursuant to the Interstate Compact on juveniles, if there is an outstanding warrant from another State. The Interstate Compact on Juveniles is an agreement among States providing interstate services to children. When a child runs to another State, Compact procedures govern his or her return, by means of a requisition, and include proper notification of parents or guardians.
- Hold runaways who are accused of violating a valid court order beyond 24 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, and for up to 72 additional hours where the court (1) has made a finding of probable cause that the juvenile violated the order, and (2) where there is express authority by State law to detain the juvenile in order to assure appearance at a violation hearing or for protective purposes. If the court finds a court order was violated, the child may be placed in a secure facility for treatment and care.

Community service agencies must work cooperatively to assist troubled children and their families. But the runaway problem is not likely to subside without swift action on the part of Federal, State, and local government to clarify, supplement, and utilize the range of alternatives that are available to law enforcement officers, social service providers, and runaways themselves.

With millions of youth growing up today with little or no support or supervision, I'm becoming increasingly concerned for our Nation's future.
—William R. Bricker, Partnership Member

The Federal Government should:

- Collect and disseminate reliable information gained from surveys and research.
- Develop protocols and training for law enforcement agencies and runaway shelter programs to guide their treatment of runaways.

- Develop a coordinated strategy among appropriate agencies to address the problem.

State and local governments should:

- Ensure that current laws, policies, and procedures provide the allowed Federal flexibility for handling runaways and reflect the intent of the Juvenile Justice Act and its regulations.

- Foster cooperation and coordination among the various agencies that share responsibility for handling runaways, including juvenile courts, detention centers, and social service and law enforcement agencies.

- Simplify and streamline procedures for handling runaways.

- Provide training for professionals who work with runaways to inform them of new approaches and available alternatives, such as law enforcement's authority to take younger children into custody for violating truancy laws.

- Dedicate sufficient resources and manpower to address the full scope of the problem.

The real answer to runaway youth lies within every community, but the Federal Government has been and should be a catalyst for community coordination and development of services.
—Sara V. Jarvis, Missing Children's Project

Until lawmakers recognize the magnitude and severity of this problem and allocate their resources accordingly, runaways will continue to become today's victims and tomorrow's sex offenders, drug dealers, and street criminals.

Background Checks

Communities throughout the country have uncovered cases of physical and/or sexual abuse of children—sometimes more than 100 victims by a single offender—over a long period of time by trusted and respected individuals whose jobs or volunteer roles involved close contact with children. Indeed, many offenders purposely seek out jobs or volunteer activities that provide a supply of potential victims. The Partnership recognizes that the vast majority of people in these positions truly care about the welfare of children. Nonetheless, we believe that concerted action is required to screen out dangerous individuals.

To protect our children, States should:

- Improve their recordkeeping of child abuse reports received by child protection and law enforcement agencies.
- Require background checks of State criminal records and child abuse central registries for employees in schools, day-care facilities, foster care, home/family care programs, and recreation departments.
- States and the Federal Government should enact laws and policies that permit all public and private organizations working with children to conduct not only statewide but nationwide criminal history background checks on employees and volunteers.

Twenty-two States have enacted legislation which permits them to receive national criminal history information from the FBI (as required by the FBI's statutory authority). However, this national criminal history information is not available to private organizations.

Twenty-four States perform statewide criminal record screens of day-care directors and/or employees, usually as part of State licensing requirements. Ten States use some type of screening procedure for day-care volunteers. Fifteen States use child abuse registries as a screening tool for child-care employment.

The Partnership recognizes that background checks are not infallible. Rather, they should be viewed as one important device in an expanding arsenal of weapons against child abusers. All employers should diligently check the references supplied by prospective employees and volunteers, interview past employers, and require (and verify) a full accounting of unexplained gaps or sudden job changes in employment histories. Finally, careful supervision of staff and volunteers is crucial to prevent abusive behavior.

There is no simple way, and there certainly is no clinical test or litmus test that can tell you when a person is safe to work with children.
—Dr. Roland Summit, UCLA Medical Center

The Partnership realizes that such a comprehensive program may require significant legislative, regulatory, and procedural changes, and the costs to implement these changes may be substantial. Assistance in the form of model legislation has already been developed by and is available from the Department of Justice's National Victims Resource

Center (see Appendix III) to aid in making State criminal history background checks. There remains a need for Federal legislation to allow the FBI to conduct such checks and disseminate information to private organizations. Such legislation should be aided by the recent U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit case, *The Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press, et al. vs. U.S. Department of Justice*, Nos. 85-6020 and 85-6114 (slip op., D.C. Cir., April 10, 1987), which apparently requires release of FBI criminal history information under the Freedom of Information Act for data which are in public records, as determined by the Federal, State, or local political bodies having authority where the information originated, unless a confidential investigation in progress may be jeopardized by such release. The implications of this decision should be carefully examined. Additionally, model legislation for appropriate procedures for accessing the State child abuse central registries should be developed. Our children deserve to be protected and the failure to do so will result in much greater costs—both human and financial.

In New York City, all current and prospective employees of the city-funded day care providers and Head Start programs, including household members, were recently screened for criminal backgrounds and reports to the Central Registry. Six hundred and four, or 4.1 percent of current employees, were found to have criminal records, and 95 had reports of child abuse lodged against them; 175 of these employees were suspended or terminated. In addition, 145, or 2.8 percent, of applicants for child-care positions were found to have criminal records; 109 of these persons were not hired.

The results of the screening thus far have convinced us that this is both a worthwhile procedure and one that can be implemented while sensitive to the rights of the persons involved.
—Paul Larsen, New York City Human Resources Administration

Victim Compensation

At this writing, 44 States have created programs to compensate individuals for losses incurred when they become victims of crime.[47] The intent of these programs is to reimburse victims for their actual monetary losses, including the costs of medical or psychological treatment required to restore the victims' physical and emotional well-being.

The amount of money being spent by the States for compensation is growing rapidly, spurred, in part, by Federal grants and increasing public awareness and interest concerning improved assistance for victims of crime. As a result, many States are reevaluating their compensation programs. In doing so, States should consider various ways in which the situation of a child victim differs from that of an adult, and how these deviations might affect their eligibility for compensation. For example, States should:

- Waive, in limited circumstances, provisions requiring victims to cooperate with law enforcement in order to qualify for compensation. Parents sometimes prohibit their children from cooperating, either to protect themselves from being implicated or to protect their children from the perceived trauma of State intervention. These children should not be deprived of medical and psychological care because of their parents' unwillingness to become involved in the criminal justice process.

Parents in this country whose children have been molested will be reluctant to involve their children in a trial if they see that it will cost them financially and emotionally.
—Tim Wheeler, Children's Civil Rights Fund, Inc.

- Waive or modify the family exclusion rule for cases involving child victims. More often than not, relatives are the perpetrators of crimes against children. These children certainly suffer no less than persons who are victimized by strangers, and their anguish should be equally compensated.

- Eliminate victim age as a factor in determining eligibility for compensation. Children who cannot initiate their own applications for compensation should be assisted.

- Establish alternative mechanisms for distributing funds to minors whose parents are not suitable to receive payment on their behalf. Connecticut, for example, funnels these payments through a probate court.

- Accord nonoffending parents of victimized children the same status as survivors of murder victims to enable them to recoup certain out-of-pocket expenses. Parents and guardians of child victims often take time from work to accompany their children to investigative interviews, medical and psychological examinations and treatment, and various court proceedings. Without the parents' cooperation in these matters, many cases could not be prosecuted.

In general, the Partnership urges States to be aware of provisions that unintentionally exclude child victims from victim compensation programs merely because of their age, the nature of the crimes that are committed against them, or their unique reactions to those crimes. By treating child victims equitably in the disbursement of victim compensation funds, States can help them recover from their victimization and underscore the gravity of these crimes.

Privacy of Child Abuse Cases

The Partnership is convinced that the general public is not fully informed about the number of children who are the victims of unlawful abuse; the debilitating effect on the child who is abused; or the extended effect that such abuse has on the community. It believes that one reason for this lack of awareness is the existence of Federal and State security and privacy laws which throw a cloak of secrecy around all cases of child abuse and neglect except for the small number that are prosecuted. While the Partnership supports the belief that the best interests of the child victim should be primary in child abuse and neglect cases, it does not believe that the best interests of children automatically or necessarily demand complete anonymity for every child abuse and neglect case. Anonymity for child victims, which also results in anonymity for the suspected offenders, should be considered on a case-by-case basis in light of other societal objectives such as:

- The public's right to know how child-serving agencies are responding to child abuse and neglect cases.
- The need to generate more community awareness of the physical and psychological trauma experienced by child abuse victims, and services available to support the victims and their families.
- The need to develop better community understanding and support for resources (public and private) to address the problem.

Federal and State governments should consider amending confidentiality statutes so that child abuse cases would be treated with the same legal standards of protection as other similar cases

Especially in court cases of child abuse within a family setting, the statutory cloak of secrecy serves to shield the offender who instead deserves community scorn; obfuscates the frequency and severity of abuse; and violates the communities' duty to know how poorly the system is working. As victim advocates, we should admit the time has come to challenge overly broad secrecy statutes as being counter-productive. On this subject, we must put aside our dogma, and our first impressions on the importance of secrecy and admit in effect, "the king has no clothes."
—Kenneth O. Eikenberry, Partnership Member

involving adults. Federal and State governments should thoroughly assess whether keeping the information on these cases secret, without question, is really aiding the children, or instead, actually helping offenders to hide the incidence and devastation of their abusive acts from those of us, the public, who can help prevent and treat this victimization. If it is found that community objectives outweigh individual needs, then government agencies should not be unduly bound to strict confidentiality requirements.

Missing Children

Each year, countless numbers of children run away or are abducted. A majority of these children either move or are moved from one locality to another. The responsibility to locate these children falls primarily upon local law enforcement agencies. To be effective, these agencies have to cooperate and coordinate their efforts with a host of other agencies. However, many law enforcement agencies, especially those who have not had much experience in dealing with abducted or runaway youth, are ill-prepared to deal with the situation. The Partnership found that many law enforcement agencies:

- Do not report all cases to a State or national source.
- Are not adequately trained in the complexity of the issue.
- Do not always follow up on dated cases.
- Do not actively coordinate with other agencies involved in missing children's issues.
- Are understaffed in relation to the need.

The Partnership found that a promising mechanism to help deal with these problems is a State clearinghouse for missing children. Such clearinghouses are currently located in 35 States. While this is the majority, 15 States still do not have a statewide automated mechanism for responding to cases of missing children. In these States, each jurisdiction responds to a case differently—with varying degrees of effectiveness.

In those States without clearinghouses, responsible agencies do not always coordinate their efforts with other agencies in the State, thereby rendering even the most effective investigation ineffectual. Statewide clearinghouses, such as the Partnership found operating in Florida and Illinois, serve as examples for other States to follow. These clearinghouses can provide the following services:

- *Coordination*. The clearinghouse can be the contact point for all the jurisdictions working on a particular case; it can more readily receive and make inquiries of a number of different agencies.
- *Access NCIC*. The clearinghouse can ensure that all cases of missing children are entered into the FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC) Missing Persons File.
- *Assist local law enforcement*. Clearinghouse personnel have special expertise and knowledge as well as special equipment that could prove invaluable in the investigation of missing children cases.
- *Training*. Because of their expertise and knowledge, clearinghouse personnel can develop special training packages as well as directly train local law enforcement, mental health, social services, and other justice personnel in a wide range of missing children issues.
- *Awareness*. The clearinghouse can assist in State and local public awareness campaigns. They can prove invaluable in a locality's effort to garner public support for this issue.
- *Return missing children*. Clearinghouses can assist localities and families in returning missing children who are found. Often, finding a child is just one part of a lengthy process families have to go through before the child is returned. The clearinghouses can provide legal and technical assistance and reduce overall trauma to victims and their families.
- *Data collection*. Clearinghouses could serve as the statewide repository for all information regarding missing children. This could help in the development of comprehensive statistics and data which are needed to obtain a more accurate picture of the problem as it exists in each State.

The fear that goes through a community or a neighborhood when a child is abducted can't really be likened to any other type of fear.
—Lt. R. Gil Kerlikowske, St. Petersburg Police Department

Federal, State, and Local Government Recommendation 3:

To ensure that only effective programs receive funding support, Federal, State, and local governments should:

- **Test procedures and activities intended to prevent or respond to child victimization for effectiveness, utility, and impact prior to widespread implementation.**
- **Require programs to seek outside support.**
- **Give funding priority to programs with a proven record of effectiveness.**
- **Develop alternative mechanisms for generating funds for child safety.**
- **Include young adults on advisory bodies dealing with youth and child safety issues.**

Federal grants are often one-time money, and when the grant expires there's no mechanism in place for the program to continue. When the Government allocates money, it should require a commitment of future local financial support. That is where the private sector comes in.
—Judy Kaufman, Mountain Bell

Testing Procedures and Activities

Before child safety programs or campaigns are launched on a wide scale, the programs' strategies should be objectively examined to ensure that they produce the intended effects, are cost efficient, and do not harm children in any way. Sponsoring organizations can and should develop measurable goals and objectives at the outset, gather data, and report periodically on their progress.

Pictures and fingerprints—they're not proactive . . . We've got to go way, way beyond those rudimentary things. Those are things we did 5 years ago.
—John Walsh, Adam Walsh Resource Center

When considering untried, innovative techniques, government agencies (in cooperation with appropriate specialists) should review their feasibility and the likelihood of impact on child safety and, if

possible, undertake a limited pilot study before encouraging or supporting wide-scale implementation. The results of these examinations should be shared with the business community, private nonprofit organizations, and State and local agencies so their child safety activities could be based upon the most reliable information available.

The practice of fingerprinting children was introduced in the early 1980's as a means of identifying missing children. It is difficult to determine precise effectiveness of fingerprinting efforts because these programs never established any goals or objectives beyond fingerprinting a certain number of children. Many children have indeed been fingerprinted, but it is not in itself a prevention technique. Perhaps the most significant contribution of these programs was the child safety information they distributed to children and their parents at the same time the prints were taken.

Outside Support

In recognition of the shared responsibility for child safety and the clear willingness of the private sector and other groups to contribute to child safety efforts, government should require all grant recipients, either by law or through guidelines, to seek a percentage of their support from other sources. Not only cash, but in-kind services, such as legal advice, printing or mailing costs, furniture, space, and volunteer staff time would qualify as "matching" contributions.

The reality of the situation is that fingerprints help to identify the body of a child; they are not a tremendous help in finding that child. The expectation that fingerprints will help find a child right away is a mistake.
—Lt. R. Gil Kerlikowske, St. Petersburg Police Department

By requiring organizations to seek outside help, the government can stretch resources across a wider range of child-serving initiatives. Procuring matching contributions also strengthens a program's chances of surviving the end of governmental support. It also fosters the Partnership spirit by encouraging grant recipients to work cooperatively with the private sector.

Many recipients of government funds have successfully solicited the private sector for donations of goods, services, and funds. The Partnership recognizes that many of the best programs are already doing so, and it commends these efforts and encourages other organizations to emulate them.

Funding Priority

The need for effective programs for children is so great that available funds cannot be wasted. By funding ineffective programs, the government unwittingly supports inadequate services for children and denies funds to other, more deserving organizations.

Grant funds are available across America, but a lot of it goes down a rat hole.
—H.B. "Corky" Rogers, Save Our Children Society

Before awarding funds to any agency or organization, government must be assured that the recipient has the capability and expertise to manage its funds properly and operate its program effectively. Evaluation criteria for all programs receiving government funding should include a "record of effectiveness." For example, Crime Victim Assistance Grants, awarded to States by the U.S. Department of Justice, require existing programs to demonstrate a "proven record of effectiveness" as a prerequisite for funding. For new programs that have not yet established a "track record" in child safety, government should require reliable references for the proposed project management staff and statements of support from respected representatives of the local youth-serving community.

We do need that government support, but when it is a combination of efforts between the government funding and the private sector, I feel you are getting a much better product and a much better use of your money.
—Linda Perry, Settlement Home

Any additional resources expended in these preliminary deliberations will be well compensated by the enhanced impact of the resulting awards.

Alternative Funding Mechanisms

State and local governments should be creative in devising new ways for child safety programs to secure funds, such as the Children's Trust Funds that now operate in 35 States. Revenues are generated largely from State surcharges on marriage licenses and/or birth certificates and are deposited in high-interest-bearing accounts. States use accrued interest to fund child-serving programs, retaining the principal to perpetuate the Trust Funds.

In 1985, Children's Trust Funds raised more than $13 million to fight child abuse. All States should establish such mechanisms and consider permitting private sector contributions, as some States now do.

Another method for raising needed resources parallels an important and effective component of

drug enforcement efforts—asset forfeiture. States should enact statutes to permit the seizure of assets from individuals or businesses convicted of exploiting children, whether for commercial profit or not. Forfeited property or funds would be made available to programs for the care of child victims or to the Children's Trust Funds.

Finally, States should impose mandatory fines or penalties in additon to any other sanction for an offense against a child. These funds could also be distributed via a mechanism such as the Children's Trust Funds.

Advisory Bodies

One group of citizens often overlooked when advisory bodies are established—especially those addressing child safety and other issues of concern to young people—is youth. Unintentionally, youth are viewed merely as needy recipients of services; seldom are they called upon for help and advice.

Young people offer a firsthand perspective on the problems confronting their peers and may be in a better position than the "experts" to suggest creative and effective solutions. In return, youthful advisors can more effectively convey the outcomes of their work with advisory bodies to their peers. The end result will be child safety or youth-serving initiatives better attuned to the needs and interests of the target population.

Let's face it, we usually don't pay much attention to teens until they cross a pathological line; delinquency, violent crime, pregnancy, running away. Then all of our energies focus on picking up the pieces.
—Jack Calhoun, National Crime Prevention Council

Governments at all levels should require advisory boards concerned with child safety issues to include young people who are representative of the community. The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act requires all States receiving funds to establish advisory boards. At least one-fifth of their members must be under the age of 24.[48] The contributions of these young people have been significant.

Example:

The System Assistance Victim Endowment (SAVE) is a proprietary fund established by the Dade County, Florida, Commission at the request of the Dade-Miami Criminal Justice Council, and with the cooperation of judges of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit Court, Criminal Division. SAVE provides a source by which nonindigent offenders have monetary assessments levied, and the proceeds are placed in a county-administered trust fund. The endowment funds the Rape Treatment Center, Family Services, Incest Treatment Program, Advocates for Sexually Abused Children Program, Pretrial Diversion Program, Community Service Placement Program, and Criminal Justice Employment Services Program/Pre-Release Counseling.

Federal, State, and Local Government Recommendation 4:

Federal and State governments should help local governments respond to extraordinary child abuse cases by:

- **Establishing multidisciplinary response teams.**
- **Expeditiously conducting studies and research on the ritualistic abuse of children and the abuse of large numbers of children.**

The multidisciplinary team approach clearly works on these large-scale sexual abuse cases. Cooperation between Child Protective Services, police, and prosecutors should be mandated.
—Eileen Treacy, Kingsbridge Heights Community Center

In recent years, an increasing number of cases have involved allegations of widespread abuse of children in settings such as day-care centers. The McMartin Preschool in Los Angeles, the PRACA

in the Bronx, Miss Ann's Preschool in Nashville, Jewish Community Day Care Center in Chicago, Fells Acre Day Care Center in Malden, Massachusetts, West Point Child Development Center in West Point, New York, are but a handful of the child-care facilities named in these disturbing allegations.

Abuse in such settings is markedly different from other forms of child abuse. In several of these cases, parents, law enforcement officers, social workers, and other community service workers reported that children had been physically, sexually, and/or psychologically abused as part of, or during, some prearranged ceremony or ritual.

In some cases there have been decriptions of activities such as having naked children smeared with blood, or killing animals before the children's eyes. Children have described being forced to eat parts of the animal.
—Dr. Jon Conte, University of Chicago

Allegedly, children have been forced to witness or participate in ceremonies where masked adults sacrificed small animals, to take drugs, and to play games which include perverse sexual activities. Children have been psychologically controlled through symbols and figures and threatened with bodily injury or death for revealing the secrets of these rituals. While engaging in some sort of sexual activity appears to be part of these incidents, the illicit control of children seems to take precedence.

While these stories have not yet been fully substantiated in court, professionals working in the field believe that many of these peculiar forms of abuse do indeed occur. The Partnership heard moving testimony regarding allegations of ritualistic abuse from parents and authorities. In the face of such compelling testimony, presented by credible witnesses, and considering the prospect of such devastating damage to child victims, the Partnership recommends that Federal and State governments take action to help local governments in their efforts to investigate and prosecute these extraordinary cases.

Multidisciplinary Response Team

In many of the preschool abuse cases known to authorities, multiple perpetrators have been accused of abusing multiple victims—from a few dozen to several hundred—while responsible for their care. Most of the children were under the age of 4 at the time of the alleged abuse. Because of

the complexity of the legal and psychological issues, the sheer number of victims and offenders, and turbulent emotions of parents and communities, these cases require a specialized approach.

The key to successful prosecution is the collection and analysis of information on all aspects of the case, from all available sources, in a careful, thoughtful, structured, and timely manner. Trained physicians, mental health specialists, social workers, law enforcement investigators, and prosecutors must work cooperatively, interviewing and providing support to victims and their families, reviewing relevant statutes and case law, interviewing alleged offenders, and investigating every lead discovered during the entire process.

A team effort is crucial to proper investigation and prosecution.
—Hillary Levine, Greater Chicago Council for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect

Fortunately, cases of this magnitude are rare, and it is not practical for local agencies to develop and maintain the requisite levels of expertise and resources to address them effectively. It is, however, feasible to train teams of experts at the State level to assist local jurisdictions. Such teams would serve as a technical resource to local agency personnel, assisting in all facets of the case, from victim and witness interviews to case development and presentation. To avoid misconceptions about the team's role, the parameters of their responsibility and authority should be clarified before they begin work.

Research

Current knowledge of multiple offender/multiple victim and ritualistic abuse is derived from independent and frequently anecdotal reports received from various agencies across the country. National surveys are needed to document the nature and scope of these forms of abuse. Such research would attempt to answer the following questions, among others:

- How often and where has such abuse occurred?
- How many children have been involved?
- How many perpetrators have been involved?
- What are the personal characteristics of victims and offenders?

Ritualistic abuse is the kind of problem that requires a partnership of government and local communities to come together and do the research that is necessary, and to collect the information through law enforcement and other kinds of efforts that will help us understand what exactly is taking place in these communities throughout the country.
—Dr. Jon Conte, University of Chicago

- What kinds of abusive activities are committed upon these children?
- What are the effects?
- What are the common modus operandi?
- How often are drugs or violent threats used to quiet the children?
- How often are their activities recorded on videotape or in photographs?
- Is there a common communication network among the perpetrators in various parts of the country?
- To what extent are these forms of abuse linked to other forms of child exploitation, such as pornography, prostitution, and drug distribution?

The answers to these perplexing questions will help investigators and prosecutors to build strong cases in situations that often are characterized by weak evidence and witnesses who are either too young or too terrified to speak. They will also help therapists who are treating the victimized children.

Legal research is also needed to evaluate the adequacy of current Federal and State laws to protect children from this particularly venal form of exploitation. At this writing, forcing a child to witness some forms of perverse activity, such as animal sacrifice, is not in itself considered a crime, nor, in some cases, is moving a child from a day-care facility to observe such a ceremony. All aspects of ritualistic abuse should be closely examined to ensure that children are fully protected under civil and criminal law, and that available sanctions for offenders are commensurate with the severity of the incident.

The type of ritual that the kids have described, the mutilation of animals, the human sacrifice of babies, and then having to drink the blood of what has just been killed and so on—these rituals have been described in different parts of the country.
—Tim Wheeler, Children's Civil Rights Fund, Inc.

Finally, basic research should be conducted to ascertain why people engage in these behaviors. Greater understanding of the motives and incentives for adults to involve children in ritualistic ceremonies will better prepare investigators to recognize and respond to this type of abuse. It will also help communities to develop effective prevention strategies.

The Partnership applauds preliminary efforts by law enforcement and human services professionals

to investigate and expose these practices and to assist victims and their families. State and local law enforcement agencies have worked cooperatively with the FBI on several cases of this nature, and the Partnership strongly urges continuing cooperation. To support future investigations, the Federal Government should disseminate research findings as they become available, as well as the names of individuals and organizations that can provide technical assistance.

For most people, the notion of abusing children as part of some bizarre ceremony resides in the realm of the horror shows. Unfortunately, there is reason to believe that it does occur, and that no community should consider itself immune. Federal and State governments must act to document and eradicate this insidious and devastating assault on our children's health and welfare.

There is a statute that makes it a crime for someone to touch my child's genitals. But, there is no statute which makes it a crime for someone to take my child and involve him in a Satanic ritual. There is no statute that makes it a crime for someone to cut up an animal in front of my child and tell him that they will do that to me or to his new baby sister if he tells. There is no statute that makes it a crime for them to terrorize my child. And there is no statute that makes ritualistic abuse a crime.
—Kathleen Dixon, Children's Legislative Organization Unified by Trauma

Federal, State, and Local Government Recommendation 5:

The Federal Government should ensure that data collection and research efforts address the needs of policymakers by:

- **Standardizing terms and definitions regarding all forms of child victimization.**
- **Coordinating child safety efforts.**
- **Researching and developing new or undeveloped subjects.**

There is a critical role for the Federal Government to play in this effort to protect our children. The central research remains to be done and innovative programs must be developed.
—Paul Larsen, New York City Human Resources Administration

Sound policy decisions on child safety issues depend on accurate data and knowledge about the causes, nature, extent, and effects of the various forms of victimization. Certain aspects of child safety have been well-researched, yet there are specific areas where little is known or where information is outdated and no longer relevant. The more we can learn about child victimization, how to prevent it, and how to respond to victims and their families, and the more we share this information, the safer our children will be.

In order to really know what is effective treatment for perpetrators, you really need longitudinal studies. It is a whole new field. Nobody really knows for sure what is really that effective.
—Dianne Priolo, Trude Weishaupt Clinic

The Federal Government can improve decisionmaking to protect children by:

Standardizing terms and definitions. Every major Federal agency that has responsibility to implement a child safety program collects data and compiles statistics regarding that program. When definitions are not consistent across agencies, or even across divisions within agencies, these data cannot be aggregated into an accurate accumulative picture, and our understanding of the actual risks to children remains fragmentary and confusing. Little can be done to educate the public about child safety if different government agencies distribute inconsistent information and report apparently conflicting statistics.

Until government agencies adopt a common set of elements for data collection, they should clearly define all terms regarding child victimization in the information that is already available.

Coordinating child safety programs. Currently, three major Federal departments, and several agencies and bureaus within those departments, conduct various forms of data collection and research in the child safety area. Each of these agencies plans and carries out its data collection and research efforts independently of the others. This invariably causes overlap, duplication of effort, and inconsistent or contradictory findings. It is certain that similar situations exist within State and local governments as well.

Variation among agencies will always exist. The Partnership firmly believes, however, that mechanisms can and should be established to coordinate these research initiatives. The result

would be more consistent child safety data, information, and programs, and ultimately a better understanding of child victimization and a more effective governmental response to it. A formal mechanism such as the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention,[49] should be established to coordinate the research efforts of all Federal agencies.

Conducting new research and development. Extensive research has been conducted on a wide spectrum of child safety topics. Yet some topics have either been ignored or inadequately studied. To obtain a more comprehensive picture of the various aspects of child safety, a broad range of research and development issues needs to be examined, including, but not limited to, the following:

- Effective treatment strategies for persons who sexually abuse children.
- The nature and extent of suspicious child deaths.
- The most effective method for making the private sector aware of child safety issues and providing them with information on effective child safety practices.
- The extent and nature of ritualistic abuse in this country.
- Reasons for the significant increase in certain forms of sexual exploitation, such as male prostitution.
- The effects of certain forms of music and rock videos on children's behavior.
- Alternative methods to validate the sexual abuse of children.
- The most effective forms of preventing child victimization.
- The extent and nature of multiple victim/multiple offender child victimization cases.
- Comparative research on the nature and extent of child victimization in other countries. Followup studies should be conducted in countries with lower rates of victimization to determine why.

I want to say that we had over 100 child deaths in this county in 1 year, and 36 of those were clear child abuse cases . . . They're not documented that way in the coroner's office. The State system only showed five. So what happens is with child deaths you're working with a highly emotional, not very efficient, system.
—Deanne Tilton, Los Angeles County Inter-Agency Council on Child Abuse and Neglect

Women molest in a different pattern than men, but they still molest . . . and some of the most vicious types of molesters that lead the ritualistic multiple victim molestations are females . . . so to say just across the board that women are not capable of this, unfortunately, is not true.
—Sandra Baker, Sacramento Child Sexual Abuse Treatment Program

Conclusion

During its seven public hearings, the Partnership heard from more than 150 witnesses. These witnesses, who represented every segment of the community, continually reminded the Partnership that children are victimized at a shocking level on a daily basis. As a result of this victimization, they and their families suffer enormous grief, anguish, and hurt. However, the witnesses pointed out that there is hope.

In every community the Partnership visited, there was considerable activity on the part of business, private nonprofit organizations, government, and volunteer groups. The Partnership found that each of these groups was making significant contributions to the safety and well-being of children. The Partnership also found that more organizations, not necessarily child safety related, were recognizing their responsibility to contribute to the well-being of the community, and were involving themselves in a wide variety of child safety efforts. The days when businesses and individuals looked the other way, or pointed the finger at government, are over. Everyone has a job to do in our fight against child victimization and everyone has something to offer, from big businesses to the corner "Mom and Pop" business; from the Federal Government to the smallest local government; from large national youth organizations dealing directly with the well-being of youth to small community groups dealing only generally with the child's well-being; and finally from the educated and well-trained individual to one who lacks formal training and education. And many are fulfilling their roles.

The job, however, is far from over. There is much more we should and can do. In too many of our communities the rates of child victimization are still intolerable, the services offered to those who are victimized are inadequate, and the systems designed to serve children are insensitive to their needs.

If children are to live their dreams, they need the opportunity to live and grow in families and communities that protect and nurture them, *not* prey upon or victimize them. This is not an easy task. It entails not only working with children, but also with altering the way people view and deal with children, families, and communities.

This is a task that requires moving beyond the status quo, regardless of how widely accepted it appears, and engaging in innovative efforts to motivate more businesses, private nonprofit organizations, and individuals to get involved in child safety activities. The Partnership feels that this will be done when the importance of their involvement is demonstrated and when the information for rational and objective decisions about their involvement is readily available.

Appendixes

Appendix I: Notes

1. **Abuse and Neglect:** 751,920 "founded" (substantiated) cases in 1985—American Humane Association, *National Study on Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting: 1985 Highlights*. Denver: American Humane Association, 1987. Estimate consists of the number of founded cases, applying the AHA figure of 39 percent founded cases among the 1,928,000 reported to be abused or neglected in 1985.

Stranger Abductions: 300 victims each year—Press Release, Attorney General's Missing Children's Advisory Board, October 7, 1985. Lower range of estimate used.

Parental Abductions: 25,000 victims each year—National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, *Selected State Legislation*. Washington, D.C.: NCMEC 1985, p. 41. Lower range of estimate used.

Exploitation: 93,000 victims each year—U.S. General Accounting Office, *Sexual Exploitation of Children—A Problem of Unknown Magnitude*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, April 1982, pp.4–6. Exploitation includes teenage prostitution and children who are subjects of pornography. Lower range of estimates used.

Violence: 1,305,033 victimizations of 12- to 17-year-olds in 1984. Special analysis by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, April 1987. Data base: National Crime Survey, 1982 through 1984. See BJS, *Teenage Victims: A National Crime Survey Report*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1986. Violent and serious crimes committed against those children aged 12 to 17 consist of robbery, rape, and assault. The figure represents the number of victimizations; not the number of persons victimized.

2. 1,000,000 cases in 1986—Official estimate of the Administration of Children, Youth and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, April 1987. Lower range of ACYF estimate of "more than a million" is used.

3. 4,600,000 14- to 17-year-olds who used alcohol regularly in 1986—National Clearinghouse for Alcohol Information, April 1987.

4. 3,050,000 drug users in 1985—National Institute on Drug Abuse, April 1987. 12- to 17-year-olds' use of marijuana or cocaine within past month of survey point. Data base is NIDA's national household survey of those aged 12 and older.

N.B.: National data are not available in each of the above areas for a common year. Figures for abduction and sexual exploitation are informed estimates, in the absence of a data base. In general, these are the best available estimates, representative of the mid-1980's. The above categories

are not mutually exclusive. Thus we have taken low estimates where generalizable data were not available in order to help offset duplicated counts.

5. *Newsweek*, September 22, 1986, p. 89.

6. Unpublished research, National Crime Preventation Council and The Advertising Council, 1987.

7. Garbarino, James, "Children's Response to a Sexual Abuse Prevention Program: A Study of the *Spider-Man Comic*." *Child Abuse and Neglect*, Vol. 11, pp. 143–48, 1987.

8. Chapman, Fern S., "Executive Guilt: Who's Taking Care of the Children?" *Fortune*, February 16, 1987, pp. 30–37.

9. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, May 1987.

10. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, March 1987.

11. *Time*, March 17, 1987, p. 57.

12. National Collaboration for Youth, March 1987; U.S. Census Bureau, April 1987.

13. National Collaboration for Youth, March 1987.

14. Inspector General, Region X, *Preventing Sexual Abuse in Day Care Programs*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, January 1985, p. 12.

15. Research on the maintenance and uses of central registries is being conducted by the National Center for State Courts, 300 Newport Avenue, Williamsburg, VA 23187. For information on the study, contact Dr. Vincent E. Flango.

16. *President's Task Force on Victims of Crime—Final Report*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1982, pp. 32–33, 102–3.

17. *Attorney General's Task Force on Family Violence—Final Report*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1984, p. 97.

18. National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, *Accomplishing Great Things*. Washington, D.C.: NCMEC, December 1986, p. 8; and the National Committee for the Prevention of Child Abuse, March 1987.

19. National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, *National Study of the Incidence and Severity of Child Abuse and Neglect*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, September 1981, p. 27.

20. *The Educator's Role in the Prevention and Treatment of Child Abuse and Neglect*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1984, pp. 6–7.

21. Long, Lynette and Long, Thomas, *The Handbook for Latchkey Children and Their Parents*. New York: Arbor House, 1983, p. 1.

22. Coolsen, Peter; Seligson, Michelle; and Garbarino, James, *When School's Out and Nobody's Home*. Chicago: National Committee for Prevention of Child Abuse, 1985. pp. 8–13.

23. *What Works: Schools Without Drugs*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Education, 1987, p. 5.

24. "American Drugs of Abuse," *Washington Post*, Health Section, November 4, 1986, p. 11.

25. National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, March 1987.

26. National Survey of Households, National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1985.

27. National Survey of High School Seniors, National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1986.

28. Rubel, Robert J. and Ames, Nancy L., *Reducing School Crime and Student Misbehavior*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1986.

29. 21 U.S.C. 845.

30. Russell, Alene B. and Trainor, Cynthia M., *Trends in Child Abuse and Neglect: A National Perspective*. Denver, Colorado: The American Humane Association, 1984, p. 23.

31. *Ibid*.

32. National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, *National Study of the Incidence and Severity of Child Abuse and Neglect, op. cit.*, p.18.

33. Douglas J. Besharov, "Contending With Overblown Expectations," *Public Welfare*, Winter 1987, p. 1.

34. Survey, California Department of Education, 1983.

35. Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Teenage Victims*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1986.

36. National Institute of Education, *Violent Schools—Safe Schools: The Safe School Study Report to the Congress*. Washington, D.C.: NIE, 1978, p. 5. Also, see the report of the President's Working Group on School Violence and Discipline, Cabinet Council on Human Resouces, *Disorder in our Public Schools*. Washington, D.C.: The White House, January 1984. The group concluded that "all indications are that the (school violence) problem has increased in the last five years (since the NIE study)," (p.7).

37. Cabinet Council on Human Resources, *op. cit.*, p. 10.

38. *What Works: School Without Drugs*, *op. cit.*, p. V, 5.

39. National School Boards Association, *Toward Better and Safer Schools*. Washington, D.C.: NSBA, May 1984.

40. Roberts, Jane *et al.*, "Child Sexual Abuse: An Analysis of Case Processing." Final Report, submitted to the National Institute of Justice by the American Bar Association (NIJ Grant No. 84–IJ–CX–0074), 1987.

41. *Attorney General's Task Force on Family Violence—Final Report*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1984, p. 35.

42. See American Bar Association, *Guidelines for the Fair Treatment of Child Witnesses in Cases where Child Abuse is Alleged*. Washington, D.C.: ABA, July 1985; and ABA, *Protecting Child Victim/Witnesses: Sample Laws and Materials*. Washington, D.C.: ABA 1986.

43. American Humane Association, *National Study on Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting: 1985 Highlights*. Denver: American Humane Association, 1987.

44. See Note 1.

45. Special Analysis: Administration for Children, Youth and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, March 1987.

46. Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended (P.L. 98–473). (For regulations of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention pertaining to runaways, see 28 C.F.R. Part 31.)

47. For additional information contact the State Victim Compensation and Assistance Program, Office for Victims of Crime, 633 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20531.

48. Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, *op. cit.*, Sec. 223 (a) (3).

49. Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, *op. cit.*, Sec. 206.

Appendix II: Witnesses Before the President's Child Safety Partnership

Hearing in New York, New York
April 15-16, 1986

Henry Auffarth, District Vice President, Chemical Bank, Rego Park, New York

John Calhoun, Executive Director, National Crime Prevention Council, Washington, D.C.

Malcom M. Chesney, Jr., Senior Vice President, The Brooklyn Union Gas Company, Brooklyn, New York

Howard Davidson, Director, National Legal Resource Center for Child Advocacy and Protection, American Bar Association, Washington, D.C.

Robert DeMoss, Jr., Director, Teen Vision, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Vincent Fontana, M.D., Medical Director, New York Foundling Hospital, New York, New York

Lorraine Hale, M.D., Executive Director, Hale House, New York, New York

Sheldon Hearst, President, Supermarket Communications, Inc., Norwalk, Connecticut

Wilhelmina Holliday, Deputy Commissioner of Community Affairs, New York City Police Department, New York, New York

Jay Howell, Executive Director, National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, Washington, D.C.

Henry Hudson, Chairman, U.S. Attorney General's Commission on Pornography, Arlington, Virginia

Molly Hudson, Group Senior Vice President, Campbell Ewald Co., New York, New York

Steve Kussman, Director of Communications, American Gas Association, Arlington, Virginia

Paul Larsen, Assistant Deputy Administrator, Agency for Child Development, New York City Human Resources Administration, New York, New York

Aubrey Lewis, Vice President, F.W. Woolworth, New York, New York

Rita Meaney, Executive Director, St. Joseph's Children's Services, Brooklyn, New York

Diane Priolo, Director, Trude Weishaupt Clinic, Queens Child Guidance Center, Flushing, New York

Nathan Quinones, Chancellor, New York City Board of Education, Brooklyn, New York

Father Bruce Ritter, Executive Director and President, Covenant House, New York, New York

Pam Rutt, Publicity Director, Marvel Comics, New York, New York

Nell Stewart, Director, Consumer Affairs, Texize Division, Dow Consumer Products, Inc., Greenville, South Carolina

Albert Sussman, Director, International Council of Shopping Centers, New York, New York

Eileen Treacy, Director, Kingsbridge Heights Community Center, Bronx, New York

Robert Woodson, President, National Center for Neighborhood Enterprise, Washington, D.C.

Hearing in Chicago, Illinois
May 1, 1986

Ronald Bean, Student, Park Forest, Illinois

Dr. Anne Cohn, Executive Director, National Committee for Prevention of Child Abuse, Chicago, Illinois

Dr. Jon Conte, Assistant Professor, University of Chicago, School of Social Service Administration, Chicago, Illinois

Karen T. Dorn, Teacher, Central School, Des Plaines, Illinois

Alex Ferguson, Superintendent, Illinois Department of State Police, Springfield, Illinois

Joe Goduto, Police Officer, Sock Hop With the Cops Program, Evanston, Illinois

Scott Geron, Senior Assistant, Taylor Institute, Chicago, Illinois

Margaret Haas, Vice President, Steifel Nicolaus and Company, Inc., Chicago, Illinois

Don Hutchens, Unit Director, Marshall Square Boys and Girls Club, Chicago, Illinois

Curt Kuempel, Police Officer, Sock Hop With the Cops Program, Evanston, Illinois

Robert L. Lauer, Vice President of Corporate Affairs, Sara Lee Corporation, Chicago, Illinois

Hillary Levine, Greater Chicago Council for Prevention of Child Abuse, Chicago, Illinois

Jeremy Margolis, Illinois Inspector General, Chicago, Illinois

LaJoe Mitchell, Student, Chicago Boys and Girls Clubs, Chicago, Illinois

Renae Ogletree, Director of Operations, Chicago Boys and Girls Clubs, Chicago, Illinois

Nancy Peterson, Director, Greater Chicago Council for Prevention of Child Abuse, Chicago, Illinois

Emma C. Redmond, Assistant Administrator, Illinois Department of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse, Chicago, Illinois

Encarnacion Roldan, Jr., Officer, Cook County Department of Corrections, Chicago, Illinois

Paul Sackett, Southland Corporation, Rolling Meadows, Illinois

Fred Schell, Director, Public Issues and Planning, Michigan Consolidated Gas Company, Detroit, Michigan

Edwina Uehara, Assistant Executive Director, Taylor Institute, Chicago, Illinois

David Walker, Executive Director, Parental Stress Services, Chicago, Illinois

Judith Walker, Commissioner, City of Chicago, Department of Human Services, Chicago, Illinois

Hearing in Austin, Texas
May 20, 1986

Mary Sue Andrews, Senior Representative, Public Affairs, Atlantic Richfield, Dallas, Texas

Susan Baker, First Vice President, Parents Music Resource Center, Washington, D.C.

Bob Bearden, Executive Director, Christian Farms-Treehouse, Inc., Harker Heights, Texas

Joe Collins, Chairman of the Board, Majestic Savings Association, Dallas, Texas

Robert "Bud" Cramer, District Attorney, Madison County Courthouse, Huntsville, Alabama

Amy Croxton, Youth Coordinator, Texas Youth in Action, Austin, Texas

Gayle Cunningham, President, Family Outreach of America, Lubbock, Texas

Larry Guinn, Director, Student Services, Plano Independent School District, Plano, Texas

Bobby Heard, Texas Youth in Action, Austin, Texas

James, Mark, and Mike, Residents, Christian Farms-Treehouse Program, Fort Hood, Texas

Jessica, Graduate of Settlement Home, Austin, Texas

Edward Leo, Principal, Sanchez Elementary School, Austin, Texas

Mark, Monica, and Naomi, Students, Sanchez Elementary School

John McKay, Executive Director, Texans' War on Drugs, Austin, Texas

Bobbi Mueller, President, Community Families in Action, San Antonio, Texas

Linda Perry, Board of Directors, Settlement Home, Austin, Texas

Gloria Rodriquez, Executive Director, AVANCE Project, San Antonio, Texas

Michael Romaine, President, Zale Foundation, Irving, Texas

Dan Rosenblatt, Director, Information Services, International Association of Chiefs of Police, Gaithersburg, Maryland

Roger Rydell, Vice President, Public Relations, Trailways Bus Corporation, Dallas, Texas

Tom Suter, Staff Manager, Security, Southwestern Bell, Houston, Texas

Emily Vargas-Adams, Executive Director, CEDEN Project, Austin, Texas

Linda Gale White, First Lady, State of Texas

Carol York, Supervisor, Settlement Home, Austin, Texas

Hearing in Denver, Colorado
June 17, 1986

Marilyn Baisel, Board of Trustees, Mile High United Way, Denver, Colorado

Elaine Gantz Berman, Program Officer, Piton Foundation, Denver, Colorado

Catalina, Victim, Chrysalis Project, Denver, Colorado

Debra Christopher, Director, Action Against Assault Prevention Program, Colorado Department of Health, Denver, Colorado

Richard Dutrow, Detective, Boulder County Sheriff's Department, Boulder, Colorado

Elizabeth, Victim, Chrysalis Project, Denver, Colorado

Ethel, Victim, Chrysalis Project, Denver, Colorado

Ann Goldfarb, Director, State and Regional Team Against Crimes on Children, Kempe National Center, Denver, Colorado

Ann Griffith, President, The Griffith Foundation, Denver, Colorado

David E. Grossman, Judge, County of Hamilton, Court of Common Pleas, Juvenile Division, Cincinnati, Ohio

Mary Hockabout, Project Director, Kid-Ability, Girls Clubs of Omaha, Omaha, Nebraska

Sally Holloway, Executive Director, Child Abuse Prevention Volunteers, Denver, Colorado

Kathy Howard, Director, Friends of the Kempe National Center, Denver, Colorado

Judy Kaufman, Child Care Coordinator, Mountain Bell, Denver, Colorado

Kristy, Victim, Chrysalis Project, Denver, Colorado

Gayle Magee, Director of Services, Holland and Hart, Denver, Colorado

Dan McCurdy, Special Projects Manager, Public Relations, Southland Corporation, Dallas, Texas

Sharon Olson, Director, Chrysalis Project, Denver, Colorado

Jane Prancan, Director, Corporate Community Relations, U.S. WEST, Englewood, Colorado

H.B. "Corky" Rogers, Executive Director, Save Our Children Society, Denver, Colorado

Alan Staehle, Deputy Sheriff, Boulder County, Colorado

Linda Tafoya, Executive Manager, Adolph Coors Foundation, Denver, Colorado

Lois Winchell, Education Director, Colorado Chapter of Society's League Against Molestation, Denver, Colorado

George Wixom, President, Techprint, Inc., Grand Rapids, Michigan

Sue Wyman, Executive Director, Colorado Chapter of Society's League Against Molestation, Denver, Colorado

Naomi Yager, Director, Ogden House—Griffith Youth Services, Denver, Colorado

Hearing in Seattle, Washington
July 14, 1986

Linda Barker, Director, Washington Victim Witness Services, Seattle, Washington

Thomas A. Belli, Executive Vice President, QSP, Inc., Ridgefield, Connecticut

Lucy Berliner, Sexual Assault Center, Harborview Medical Center, Seattle, Washington

Claire Bishop, Community Relations Department, Safeco Insurance Co., Seattle, Washington

Jimm Brown, Public Relations, KOMO Radio and Television, Seattle, Washington

Peter Bylsma, Director, New Horizons, Seattle, Washington

Mary Pat Byrne, Artistic Director, Open Door Theatre, Everett, Washington

Regen Dennis, Community Relations Department, KOMO-TV, Seattle, Washington

John Engen, Supervisor, Project Choice, Pierce County Alliance, Tacoma, Washington

Donna James, Office of the Mayor, Seattle, Washington

Susan Jouflas, Human Resource Coordinator, New Horizons, Seattle, Washington

Ben Love, Chief Scout Executive, Exploring Division, National Office, Boy Scouts of America, Irving, Texas

Charise Luxa, Detective, Green River Task Force, Seattle, Washington

Norm Maleng, King County Prosecuting Attorney, King County Courthouse, Seattle, Washington

Sue Mecklenburg, Chairman, Kids Place, Seattle, Washington

Gary A. Nelson, Community Affairs Manager, Pacific Northwest Bell, Seattle, Washington

Martin Ringhoffer, Boeing Employee Good Neighbor Fund, Seattle, Washington

Alice Ray-Keil, Committee for Children, Seattle, Washington

Mr. and Mrs. Mike Richmond, Foster Parents, Project Choice, Tacoma, Washington

Rebecca Roe, Senior Deputy Prosecuting Attorney, King County Courthouse, Seattle, Washington

James Shine, Director, American Prosecutor's Research Institute, National District Attorneys' Association, Alexandria, Virginia

Cynthia Stimpson, Chairman, Civic Action Committee of the Dear John Project, Seattle, Washington

Bill Walker, Director of Project Development, Eberharter Construction, Seattle, Washington

Gaylord Walker, Director of Public Affairs, National Child Safety Council, Jackson, Michigan

H.R. Wilkinson, President, National Child Safety Council, Jackson, Michigan

Hearing in Tampa, Florida
October 23, 1986

Regina Birrenkott, C.E. Mendez Foundation, Inc., Tampa, Florida

Shirley Coletti, Executive Director, Parental Awareness and Responsibility, Pinellas Park, Florida

Felicia, Victim, Adult Therapeutic Community Center, Pinellas Park, Florida

Barbara Gothard, M.D., Director of Public Affairs, Burger King Corporation, Miami, Florida

Norma Hierrezuelo, Student, Tampa Boys and Girls Clubs, Tampa, Florida

Gary Hitchcox, Sergeant, Narcotics Division, St. Petersburg Police Department, St. Petersburg, Florida

Sara V. Jarvis, Project Director, Missing Children's Project, The Southeastern Network of Runaway Youths and Family Services, Gainesville, Florida

Cassandra Jenkins, Supervisor, Missing Children Information Clearinghouse, Tallahassee, Florida

R. Gil Kerlikowske, Lieutenant Commander, Criminal Investigation Division, St. Petersburg Police Department, St. Petersburg, Florida

Louis McCagg, Executive Director, Child Find, Inc., New Paltz, New York

Johnnie B. McKenzie, Director, Palm Beach County School Board, West Palm Beach, Florida

Roy Miller, Executive Director, Alternative Human Services, St. Petersburg, Florida

Byron Presley, Student, Tampa Boys and Girls Clubs, Tampa, Florida

Kathy Rosenthal, Executive Director, Children's Rights of America, Largo, Florida

Herb A. Sang, Superintendent, Duval County Public Schools, Jacksonville, Florida

Elizabeth Scholaro, Student Volunteer, Beachplace Runaway Center, Tampa, Florida

Dennis Shaw, Lieutenant Commander, Central Region Safe Streets Unit, Metro Dade Police Department, Miami, Florida

Robert L. Smith, Administrator, City of Tampa, Public Safety Department, Tampa, Florida

Sylvia Thompson, Project Director, Missing Children's Project Switchboard of Miami, Inc., Miami, Florida

John Walsh, Founder, Adam Walsh Child Resource Center, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida

Carol Wedge, Director of Tourism and Communications, St. Petersburg Area Chamber of Commerce, St. Petersburg, Florida

Hearing in Los Angeles, California
December 4, 1986

Joaquin Ali, Peer Counselor, George Washington Preparatory High School, Los Angeles, California

Sandra Baker, Executive Director, Sacramento Child Sexual Abuse Treatment Program, Sacramento, California

Chris Behr, Parent, La Cañada, California

Dr. Reginald Bennet, Psychiatrist, President, Challenger Boys and Girls Club, Pasadena, California

Michael Boyd, Senior Class President, George Washington Preparatory High School, Los Angeles, California

Mary Codianne, Parent, Belmont, California

Kathleen Dixon, Director, Children's Legislative Organization Unified by Trauma (CLOUT), San Pedro, California

Margot Fritz, Executive Director, Parents Anonymous, Los Angeles, California

Esther Gilles, Director, Education and Training Center, Children's Institute International, Los Angeles, California

Gary Lowe, Casework Specialist, California Youth Authority, Ione, California

George McKenna, Principal, George Washington Preparatory High School, Los Angeles, California

The Honorable Edwin Meese III, Attorney General of the United States, Washington, D.C.

Chris Moiseve, Parent, Hermosa Beach, California

Sylvia Rousseau, Faculty Member, George Washington Preparatory High School, Los Angeles, California

Arnie Sherman, National Director, KIDS DAY Program, Kansas City, Missouri

John Shields, Executive Director, Barbara Sinatra Children's Center, Rancho Mirage, California

Shauneice Strauss, Peer Counselor, George Washington Preparatory High School, Los Angeles, California

Roland Summit, M.D., UCLA Medical Center, Los Angeles, California

Deanne Tilton, Executive Director, Los Angeles County Inter-Agency Council on Child Abuse and Neglect (ICAN), Los Angeles, California

Tim Wheeler, President, Children's Civil Rights Fund, Inc., Los Angeles, California

Margaret Wright, Parent, Community Liaison, George Washington Preparatory High School, Los Angeles, California

Appendix III: Sources for Child Safety Information

Adam Walsh Child Resource Center, Inc.
Suite 306
1876 North University Drive
Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33322
305–475–4847

American Association for Protecting Children
American Humane Association
9725 East Hampden Avenue
Denver, CO 80231
303–695–0811

American Youth Work Center
1522 Connecticut Avenue NW.
Washington, DC 20036
202–328–3052

Boys Clubs of America
711 First Avenue
New York, NY 10017
212–557–7755

Child Find, Inc.
7 Innis Avenue
New Paltz, NY 12561
914–255–1848

Child Welfare League of America, Inc.
67 Irving Place
New York, NY 10003
212–254–7410

Children's Defense Fund
4th Floor
122 C Street NW.
Washington, DC 20001
202–628–8787

Children's Rights of America, Inc.
Suite 11
12551 Indian Rocks Road
Largo, FL 33544
813–593–0090

Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect
National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect
P.O. Box 1182
Washington, DC 20013
301–251–5157

DARE
Bureau of Justice Assistance
Office of Justice Programs
633 Indiana Avenue NW.
Washington, DC 20531
202–272–6838

Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC)
1200 19th Street NW.
Washington, DC 20208
202–254–5555

4-H Program/Extension Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Room 3860, South Building
Washington, DC 20250
202–447–5833

Just Say No Foundation
Suite 200
1777 North California Boulevard
Walnut Creek, CA 94596
800–258–2766
415–939–6666

Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse/ NCJRS
Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20850
800–638–8736
301–251–5500

C. Henry Kempe National Center for the Prevention and Treatment of Child Abuse and Neglect
1205 Oneida
Denver, CO 80220
303–321–3963

McGruff's Computer
National Crime Prevention Council
733 15th Street NW.
Washington, DC 20005
202–737–4603

National Assembly of National Voluntary Health and Social Welfare Organizations, Inc.
Suite 601
1319 F Street NW.
Washington, DC 20005
202–347–2080

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children
Suite 700
1835 K Street NW.
Washington, DC 20006
202–634–9821

National Child Safety Council
P.O. Box 1368
Jackson, MI 49204
517–764–6070

National Children's Advocacy Center
106 Lincoln Street
Huntsville, AL 35801
205–533–5437

National Coalition Against Domestic Violence
Suite 35
1500 Massachusetts Avenue NW.
Washington, DC 20005
202–347–7017

National Coalition Against Sexual Assault
P.O. Box 7156
c/o Austin Rape Crisis Center
Austin, TX 78713
512–472–7273

National Committee for the Prevention of Child Abuse
P.O. Box 2866
Chicago, IL 60690
312–663–3520

National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges
P.O. Box 8970
Reno, NV 89507
702–784–6012

National Court Appointed Special Advocate Association
Suite 202
909 Northeast 43rd Street
Seattle, WA 98105–6020
206–547–1059

National Crime Prevention Council
733 15th Street NW.
Washington, DC 20005
202–393–7141

National Criminal Justice Reference Service
Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20850
800–851–3420
301–251–5500

National District Attorneys' Association
Center for the Prosecution of Child Abuse
Suite 200
1033 North Fairfax Street
Alexandria, VA 22314
703–739–0321

National Federation of Parents for Drug-Free Youth
Suite 200
8730 Georgia Avenue
Silver Spring, MD 20910
301–585–KIDS

National Institute for Citizen Education in the Law
Suite 400
25 E Street NW.
Washington, DC 20001
202–662–9620

National Legal Resource Center for Child Advocacy and Protection
American Bar Association
Suite 200
1800 M Street NW.
Washington, DC 20036
202–331–2250

National Network for Runaway and Youth Services
Suite 411
905 6th Street NW.
Washington, DC 20024
202–488–0739

National Organization for Victim Assistance
717 D Street NW.
Washington, DC 20004
202–393–NOVA

National School Boards Association
1680 Duke Street
Alexandria, VA 22314
703–838–6722

National School Safety Center
Suite 200
16830 Ventura Boulevard
Encino, CA 91436
818–377–6200

Police Foundation
1001 22nd Street NW.
Washington, DC 20037
202–833–1460

Task Force on Families in Crisis
Suite 306, Coleman Building
3716 Hillsborough Road
P.O. Box 120495
Nashville, TN 37212
615–383–4480
615–383–4575

U.S. Department of Justice
Office for Victims of Crime
National Victims Resource Center
Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20850
301–251–5525

Appendix IV: Organizations That Provide Support to Parents

Al-Anon/ALATEEN
Family Group World Service Headquarters
P.O. Box 862
Midtown Station
New York, NY 10018
212–302–7240

Children of Alcoholics Foundation
31st Floor
200 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10166
212–949–1404

Families in Action
Suite 300
3845 North Druid Hills Road
Decatur, GA 30033
404–325–5799

(Family Crisis) Mediation
The Advertising Council and the Institute for Mediation and Conflict Resolution
7 Innis Avenue
New Paltz, NY 12561
914–255–1848

Mothers Against Drunk Driving (M.A.D.D.)
669 Airport Freeway
Hurst, TX 76053–3944
817–268–MADD

National Association for Children of Alcoholics
Suite 201
31706 Coast Highway
South Laguna, CA 92677–3044
714–499–3889

National Education Association
1201 16th Street NW.
Washington, DC 20036
202–833–4000

National Federation of Parents For Drug-Free Youth
Suite 200
8730 Georgia Avenue
Silver Spring, MD 20910
301–585–KIDS

National Organization for Victim Assistance
717 D Street NW.
Washington, DC 20004
202–393–NOVA

Parents Anonymous
Suite 270
6733 South Sepulveda Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90045
800–421–0353
800–352–0386 (California)
213–410–9732

Parents Music Resource Center
Suite 300
1500 Arlington Boulevard
Arlington, VA 22209
703–527–9466

Parents' Resource Institute for Drug Education (PRIDE)
Suite 1002
100 Edgewood Avenue
Atlanta, GA 30303
404–658–2548
800–241–9746

Parents United, Inc.
P.O. Box 952
San Jose, CA 95102
408–280–5055

TOUGHLOVE
P.O. Box 1069
Doylestown, PA 18901
215–348–7090

Appendix V: Organizations and Hotlines That Provide Support to Children and Youth

Child Find, Inc.
7 Innis Avenue
New Paltz, NY 12561
914–255–1848
800–I AM LOST

Childhelp U.S.A.
6463 Independence Avenue
Woodland Hills, CA 91637
818–347–7280

Cocaine Hotline
Fair Oaks Hospital
19 Prospect Street
Summit, NJ 07901
800–COCAINE

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children
Suite 700
1835 K Street NW.
Washington, DC 20006
202–634–9821
800–843–5678

National Institute on Drug Abuse (N.I.D.A) Hotline
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, MD 20857
800–662–HELP

National Institute on Drug Abuse (N.I.D.A)
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, MD 20857
800–638–2045

National Network of Runaway and Youth Services
Suite 411
905 6th Street NW.
Washington, DC 20024
202–488–0739

National Runaway Switchboard
2210 North Halsted
Chicago, IL 60614
312–929–5854
800–621–4000
800–972–6004 (Illinois)

Parents' Resource Institute for Drug Education (PRIDE)
Georgia State University
University Plaza
Atlanta, GA 30303
800–241–9746

Runaway Hotline
P.O. Box 52896
Houston, TX 77052
713–524–3821
800–231–6946
800–392–3352 (Texas)

Students Against Driving Drunk (S.A.D.D.)
P.O. Box 800
Marlboro, MA 01752
617–481–3568

The Trailways Corporation
13760 Noel Road
Dallas, TX 75240
214–770–8796
"Operation Home Free"—contact the nearest police department/police officer or Trailways office

Appendix VI: Organizations That Accept and Refer Volunteers

ACTION
806 Connecticut Avenue
Room M1007
Washington, DC 20525
202–634–9410

The Association of Junior Leagues
825 Third Avenue
New York, NY 10022
212–355–4380

Big Brothers of America/Big Sisters of America
230 North 13th Street
Philadelphia, PA 19107
215–567–2748

Boys Clubs of America
711 First Avenue
New York, NY 10017
212–557–7755

Boy Scouts of America
1325 Walnut Hill Lane
Irving, TX 75062
214–659–2000

Camp Fire, Inc.
4600 Madison Avenue
Kansas City, MO 64112
816–756–1950

General Federation of Women's Clubs
1734 N Street NW.
Washington, DC 20036
202–347–3168

Girls Clubs of America
2nd Floor
205 Lexington Avenue
New York, NY 10016
212–689–3700

Girl Scouts of the U.S.A.
14th Floor
830 Third Avenue
New York, NY 10022
212–940–7500

Junior Optimist Clubs and Octagon Clubs
4494 Lindell Boulevard
St. Louis, MO 63108
314–371–6000

Kiwanis International
3636 Woodview Terrace
Indianapolis, IN 46268
317–875–8755

Lions Clubs International
300 22nd Street
Oak Brook, IL 60570
312–986–1700

National Assembly of National Voluntary Health and Social Welfare Organizations
Suite 601
1319 F Street NW.
Washington, DC 20005
202–347–2080

National Council of Jewish Women
15 East 26th Street
New York, NY 10010
212–532–1740

National Organization for Victim Assistance (NOVA)
717 D Street NW.
Washington, DC 20004
202–393–NOVA

National Parent Teacher Association
700 North Rush Street
Chicago, IL 60611–2571
312–787–0977

Phi Alpha Delta Public Service Center
Suite 325 East
7315 Wisconsin Avenue
Bethesda, MD 20814
301–961–8985

Rotary International
1600 Ridge Avenue
Evanston, IL 60201
312–328–0100

U.S. Jaycees
P.O. Box 7
4 West 21st Street
Tulsa, OK 74102
918–584–2481

YMCA National Headquarters
755 West North Avenue
Chicago, IL 60610
312–280–3400

YWCA National Headquarters
726 Broadway
New York, NY 10003
212–614–2700

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The Charles Franklin Press series on child safety is all written in story form, followed by an adult section. *Help Yourself to Safety* (ages 6-11), common sense safety lessons; *Strangers Don't Look Like the Big Bad Wolf* (ages 2-6), stranger abduction skills; *It's Not Your Fault* (ages 4-10), sexual assualt prevention and assurance; *Dial Zero for Help* (ages 6-11), parental abduction prevention; *Welcome Home* (ages 6-11), for children who live with parents who are problem drinkers; *I Take Good Care of Me/I Take Good Care of Us* (ages 3-9), teaches basic safety, sexual assault, and abduction prevention. Address: 7821 175th Street SW., Edmonds, WA 98020.

* Available on loan from the NIJ/National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, 1-800-851-3420, or 301-251-5500.

** To obtain a copy of this handbook free of charge call the U.S. Department of Education's toll-free number: 1-800-624-0100, or send your name and address to: Schools Without Drugs, Pueblo, CO 81009.

Appendix VIII: Partnership Biographies

Edwin Meese III became the 75th Attorney General of the United States on February 25, 1985. From 1981 until 1985, Mr. Meese held the position of Counselor to the President. In this capacity he functioned as the President's chief policy advisor and had management responsibility for the administration of the Cabinet, policy development, and planning and evaluation. He was, and still is, a member of the President's Cabinet and the National Security Council. Formerly, Mr. Meese served as Governor Reagan's Executive Assistant and Chief of Staff in California from 1969 through 1974 and as Legal Affairs Secretary from 1967 to 1968. Before joining Governor Reagan's staff in 1967, Mr. Meese served as Deputy District Attorney of Alameda County, California.

H. Brewster Atwater was elected President of General Mills Corporation in January of 1977, and is now serving as Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board. He holds several board positions. Among these are the Board of Directors of Honeywell, Inc., and the Northwest Corporation, and the Board of Trustees of Princeton University.

William J. Bennett is the third United States Secretary of Education. Secretary Bennett has served as Chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities, and formerly was President and Director of the National Humanities Center in Research Triangle Park, North Carolina. Mr. Bennett has taught law and philosophy at a number of universities including the University of Southern Mississippi, the University of Texas, Harvard University, the University of Wisconsin, and Boston University. In addition, he has been a consultant to more than 50 secondary schools on quality in curriculum development.

Judy A. Black serves as Special Assistant to the President for Intergovernmental Affairs. She has been actively involved with community and political affairs. She has served on the Board of Directors of the Mile High Girl Scouts and the Denver Chamber of Commerce. Currently Treasurer of the National Federation of Republican Women, she also served as the Secretary and Delegate-at-Large of the Republican National Convention, and Colorado Co-Chairman of Women for Reagan-Bush 1984. Also, she was chosen as one of the Delegates to the People's Republic of China, American Council of Young Political Leaders.

Otis R. Bowen was sworn in as Secretary of Health and Human Services on December 13, 1985. Dr. Bowen oversees the Federal agency responsible for the major health, welfare, food, drug safety, medical research, and income security programs serving the American people. A former two-term governor and member of the State House of Representatives in Indiana, Dr.

Bowen came to HHS from the Indiana University School of Medicine in Indianapolis where he was serving as Lester D. Bibler Professor of Family Medicine and Director of Undergraduate Family Practice Education. Secretary Bowen has served on a number of Federal advisory bodies, including: Chairman, Advisory Council on Social Security, 1982 to 1984; member, Presidential Advisory Committee on Federalism, 1981 to 1983; member of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, 1977 to 1979; President's Committee on Science and Technology, 1976 to 1977; and member of the Commission on Federal Paperwork, 1975 to 1977.

William R. Bricker has been National Director of the Boys Clubs of America since 1972. He has spent most of his life in Boys Club surroundings and Boys Club work, winning recognition on local, State, national, and international levels. He is a veteran of two decades of military reserve duty, concluding with the assignment of Naval Air Group Commander. His public service includes membership on presidential commissions under four Presidents. He is a member of a number of boards, among them The Congressional Award, Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, and the National Commission for Cooperative Education.

Joanne M. Collins is Assistant Vice President of the United Missouri Bank of Kansas City. She has held leadership positions and membership in numerous civic and service organizations, including the American Public Works Association, Greater Kansas City Chamber of Commerce, Coalition of 100 Black Women, March of Dimes, Mayor's Council on Youth Development, Missouri Commission on Public Safety, National Council on Alcoholism, and the National League of Cities. Her previous appointed positions include: the Commission on Presidential Scholars, the International Women's Year Missouri State Committee, HEW's Commission on Rights and Responsibilities of Women, and the Missouri Commission on Civil Rights.

Arthur C. (Cappy) Eads is the District Attorney of the 27th Judicial District of Texas. He is the Immediate Past President of the National District Attorneys Association and currently serves as the association's Chairman of the Board. He serves on the Board of Regents of the National College of District Attorneys, is a member of the Criminal Justice Council of the American Bar Association, and is the President of the Texas District and County Attorneys Association.

Kenneth O. Eikenberry is the 14th Attorney General of the State of Washington. He serves as a member of the State Criminal Justice Training Commission and Corrections Standards Board. Mr. Eikenberry is currently serving leadership roles in the National Association of Attorneys General, on Crime Victims, Antitrust, and Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations subcommittees, as well as the Commission on State-Tribal Relations. He also served on the President's Task Force on Victims of Crime in 1982 and as Chairman of the Conference of Western Attorneys General.

He is currently a member of the Governor's Task Force on Support Enforcement.

Paula Hawkins served as United States Senator for Florida from 1980 to 1986 and is the first woman from Florida to do so. During her term in office, she established a reputation for her work and accomplishments in the areas of drug enforcement and missing and abused children. Senator Hawkins has received numerous awards including, the "1985 Excellence in Public Service Award" from the American Academy of Pediatrics and the "1985 Outstanding Woman of the Year Award" from the American Legion Ladies Auxiliary. Senator Hawkins chaired the Senate Subcommittee on Children, Family, Drugs and Alcohol and founded the Senate Drug Enforcement Caucus. She was the primary author of the Missing Children's Act which permanently established the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children and the Children's Justice Act. Senator Hawkins also co-authored numerous pieces of legislation concerning children and families.

Lois Haight Herrington is Chairman of The White House Conference for a Drug Free America. In March 1983, she was appointed by President Reagan as Assistant Attorney General of the United States, a position she held until October 1986. She headed the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) in the Department of Justice, and previously served as Chairman of the President's Task Force on Victims of Crime (also appointed by President Reagan), which issued its final report in January 1983. Prior to that, she served as a prosecutor, probation officer, and juvenile hall counselor in California. She is currently a member of the National Sheriffs Association's Standards, Ethics, Education and Training Committee, and the Advisory Committee on Rape Prevention and Control and the National Advisory Board on Child Abuse and Neglect, both of the Department of Health and Human Services. She is the former Chairman of the Crime Prevention Coalition. She recently served as a member of the United States Delegation to the United Nations Decade for Women in Nairobi, Kenya and a member of the United States Delegation to the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders in Milan, Italy.

Carole Hillard presently serves as President of the South Dakota Board of Charities and Corrections; Vice President of the Rapid City Common Council; President of the Children's Home Society; member of the Board of Directors, Rapid City Chamber of Commerce; board member of Michigan National Bank and National Crime Prevention Council; and Trustee—National College. Ms. Hillard has also had extensive teaching experience in the Arizona school system and served as Vice President to Women Against Violence, a program that provides a crisis line and shelter to women and children who are victims of domestic violence.

Eva Irizarry-Guardarramas operates her own private law firm in New York. She received a Juris Doctor from Rutgers University Law School, and Certification in Bilingual Education from the State University at Albany.

Robert P. Keim is President of the Advertising Council, Inc. He has a long history of participating in various White House councils and conferences. Among other honors, Mr. Keim was invited to Brussels to receive the International Advertising Association's "Man of the Year" Award and was elected a fellow of Rhode Island School of Design in July of 1982. Mr. Keim has been instrumental in developing the McGruff "Take a Bite Out of Crime" Campaign. The Advertising Council has also developed campaigns in the area of child abuse and neglect, drug abuse, and missing children.

Tom Lewis was elected to the United States House of Representatives for District 12 of Florida in 1982. He serves on various congressional committees including the Committee on Agriculture and the Committee on Science and Technology. Prior to his election to Congress, Mr. Lewis served in the Florida Senate, the Florida House of Representatives, and as a Councilman and Mayor of North Palm Beach, Florida.

Mario J. Machado is a 20-year veteran of radio and television and an Emmy Award winner. He has presided over his own marketing/promotion company since 1978, creating and developing programs for a wide range of major national and international companies. He is very involved in a number of major charities and serves on the board of six nonprofit organizations. He is also a Commissioner of the City of Los Angeles and is the Chairman of the 21,000 member volunteers for the City of Los Angeles.

Mary Ellen McCaffree has extensive experience in the area of financial management and has served in several capacities including Director of the King County, Washington, Department of Budget and Program Development, and Director of the Washington State Department of Revenue. She also served in the Washington State Legislature.

Mitch McConnell is serving as United States Senator for Kentucky. He serves on the Agriculture and Foreign Relations Committees. He is also a member of the Senate Children's Caucus and the Senate Drug Enforcement Caucus. Prior to his election to the United States Senate, Senator McConnell served as Judge/Executive of Kentucky's largest county. Named "Outstanding Young Man of the Year" in Jefferson County in 1974, and statewide in 1977, Senator McConnell has been a pioneer in national and statewide efforts to address the needs of missing and exploited children. Under Senator's McConnell's leadership, Jefferson County has become a national model for its success in fighting child victimization. Mr. McConnell also served as a Deputy Assistant United States Attorney General during the Ford Administration.

William W. McConnell is a former President of ADVO-Systems, Inc., a Connecticut-based direct mail advertising company reaching 40 to 50 million households each week. Under his leadership, ADVO has included pictures of missing children in more than one billion of its mailings.

Donna Owens serves as Mayor of the City of Toledo, and is the first woman to be elected Mayor in the history of the city. She serves on several councils and committees, and is former Chairman of the U.S. Attorney General's Advisory Board on Missing Children.

Frederick J. Ryan, Jr., is Deputy Assistant to the President, serving in two capacities: Director of Presidential Appointments and Scheduling; and Director of Private Sector Initiatives.

Lory Arana Stevenson is a member of the Advisory Council to the National Year of the Americas and on the Board of Trustees for the Inter-American Security Educational Institute—Denver. She was a member of the Colorado Governor's Commission on Children and their Families, and the Colorado Commission on the Status of Women. Her past activities and positions include: El Paso County Chairman of Hispanics for Reagan-Bush '84, El Paso County Chairman of the Republican National Hispanic Assembly, and Originator and Member of the Colorado Republican National Hispanic Assembly Outreach Committee.

Joseph Vittoria is President and Chief Operating Officer of Avis, Incorporated. He is a member of of the Board of Directors of the National Crime Prevention Council, and serves on the Alumni Association's Board of Directors of Columbia University.

Robert G. Weeks is a Director of Mobil Oil Corporation, with responsibility for Mobil's Chemical and Minerals operations. He is also President of Mobil Chemical Company.

Mary P. Whyte is presently serving as Vice-President of the National Crime Prevention Council. Some of her past activities include a 23-year membership in National Council on Crime and Delinquency during which she held the positions of National Chairman and Executive Committee Chairman, and founder of the Westchester Citizens Council. Other affiliations and directorships include the National Center for Volunteer Action, The Fortune Society, and the Connecticut Coalition on Justice for Children.

Jeri Winger is a Community Development Specialist at Utah State University. She recently completed a 2-year term as International President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. She made the prevention of child abuse a priority of the organization during her tenure. She was appointed to President Reagan's Task Force on Private Sector Initiatives and served as Chairman of the Community Partnerships Committee. She has a history of involvement in community service and volunteer organiza-

tions, having served on the Board of Directors of numerous groups and having received numerous awards. She recently served as a member of the United States delegation to the United Nations Decade for Women World Conference.

Appendix IX: Partnership Staff

William Modzeleski
Staff Coordinator

William H. Oltmann
Deputy Director
Office for Victims of Crime

Deborah Feinstein
Susan Hay
James Howell
Cindy Moelis
Kathy Schwartz
Courtney Tarver
John Veen

Katie Boyle, Press Relations
Florence Fisher, Administrative Assistant
Sandra E. Volk, Staff Assistant
Esther Williams, Staff Assistant
Lory Dance, Staff Assistant
Sheila Henson, Staff Assistant

Appendix X: Acknowledgments

The Partnership would like to give special thanks to its Interagency Planning Committee members:

Amy Sullivan, Office of the Undersecretary
Department of Education

Dodie Livingston, Commissioner
Administration for Children, Youth, and Families
Department of Health and Human Services

Arnold Thompkins, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Social Services Policy
Department of Health and Human Services

Eileen Doherty, Associate Director, Office of Private Sector Initiatives
The White House

David Rust, Associate Commissioner for Disability
Department of Health and Human Services

The Partnership also wishes to extend its appreciation and gratitude to the following Partnership member representatives who have volunteered their time, energy, and commitment to help the Partnership achieve its goals:

Robbie Calloway, Director, Governmental Affairs
Boys Clubs of America

Ric Cox, Senior Editor
Reader's Digest

Julie Daniel, Executive Assistant, Attorney General's Office
State of Washington

Steve Law, Administrative Assistant
Office of Senator Mitch McConnell

Mary Jane Rose, Legislative Director
Office of Congressman Tom Lewis

Robin Rushton, Administrative Assistant
Office of Senator Paula Hawkins

Craig Shulstad, Director of Media and Financial Relations
General Mills

Barney Skladany, Manager, Government Relations
U.S. Marketing and Refining
Mobil Oil Corporation

Sally Tine, Executive Assistant to the President
Avis, Inc.

Finally, the Partnership would like to thank the following persons and organizations who served as hosts for each of our hearings:

Father Bruce Ritter, Executive Director and President
Covenant House, New York, New York

George McKenna, Principal
George Washington Preparatory High School, Los Angeles, California

Martin Luther King, Jr., Unit
Chicago Boys and Girls Club, Illinois

The Children's Museum
Denver, Colorado

The Settlement Home
Austin, Texas

Interbay Boys and Girls Club
Tampa, Florida

The University of Washington
Seattle, Washington

Law Enforcement Scouts
Boy Scouts of America
Seattle, Washington

Appendix XI: Examples of Private Sector Child Safety Activities

ADT
One World Trade Center
92nd Floor
New York, NY 10048–0599
212–558–1449
Contact: Richard J. Kujawinski
Sponsored development of the National Crime Prevention Council's (NCPC) Corporate Action Guide, giving direction to companies interested in sponsoring child safety for employees and the community.

Adolph Coors Foundation
350 Clayton
Denver, CO 80206
303–388–1636
Contact: Linda Tafoya
Provided seed money to establish a local chapter of Society's League Against Molestation; has supported other child safety programs.

The Advertising Council
825 3rd Avenue
New York, NY 10022
212–758–0400
Contact: Marie McDonald
Utilizes the contributed services of American business, advertising, and the media to conduct public service advertising campaigns in the public interest. The Ad Council's campaign roster includes crime prevention and the crime dog McGruff—"Take a bite out of crime"; drunk driving—"Drinking and driving can kill a friendship"; drug abuse—"Just Say No"; cocaine—"The Big Lie"; child abuse prevention—"Take time out; Don't take it out on your kid"; and a child custody mediation program. Cooperating agencies and organizations include the U.S. Department of Justice, NCPCA, NCPC, and Child Find.

ADVO-Systems
239 Service Road West
Hartford, CT 06120
203–525–9101
Contact: Vincent Giuliano
Largest distributor of missing children photos, printed on the front of direct mail address cards sent to nearly 50 million homes each week; does advocacy work for child safety legislation; actively involved in increasing public awareness of missing children.

American Association of Airport Executives
4224 King Street
Alexandria, VA 22302
703–824–0500
Contact: Paul P. Bollinger
Has assisted in locating missing children through display of photos and dissemination of child safety tips in airports.

American Express
American Express Plaza
New York, NY 10004
212–640–5264
Contact: Jean Frazier
Provides a child-care resource and referral service for employees, through an outside organization.

American Gas Association
1515 Wilson Boulevard
Arlington, VA 22209
703–841–8670
Contact: Steve Kussman
Coordinates the National Childwatch Campaign, which has approximately

160 company members. They help locate missing children, increase public awareness of the problem, and support increased community participation. Roughly 40 to 45 million photos and child safety tips are distributed each month through members' customer billings, newsletters, and other material.

A.T. & T.
550 Madison Avenue
New York, NY 10022
212–605–5500
Contact: John P. Fernandez
Financed a study of employees' child-care problems, reported in the book, *Childcare and Corporate Productivity*.

Atlantic Richfield
1601 Bryan Street
Dallas, TX 75201
214–880–5220
Contact: Mary Sue Andrews
The company and its Foundation make substantial contributions to child safety programs, including such mechanisms as direct contributions, an employee matching gift program, a grants program for organizations served by employees, direct grants, and a special program focused on drug abuse prevention. It also makes in-kind contributions through such efforts as Adopt-a-School and Meals on Wheels.

Avis
900 Old Country Road
Garden City, NY 11530
516–222–4611
Contact: Demetria Mudar
Inserts photos of missing children and prevention tips in 8 to 10 million car rental contract folders per year; includes articles on child safety issues in its employee newspaper, which is distributed worldwide; also sponsors sports events in which child safety is emphasized.

BankAmerica Foundation
Bank of America Center
P.O. Box 37000
San Francisco, CA 94137
415–953–3173
Contact: Rosemary Mans
Has underwritten a project that has been replicated across California. The program will increase the number of new family day care and school-age child-care providers by more than 2,000 and create more than 10,000 new child-care spaces.

Bekins Van Lines
330 South Mannheim Road
Melrose Park, IL 60612
312–547–2000
Contact: Donna Bertin
Underwrote the cost of publishing the NCMEC's first "Child Protection" brochure.

Boeing
P.O. Box 3707
Mail Stop 1E-29
Seattle, WA 98124
206–773–4481
Contact: Dale Peterson
Covers administrative expenses for an Employee Good Neighbor Fund, which collects funds (about $10 million per year) for community service agencies. Programs for children are a major priority.

Burger King
7360 North Kendall Drive
P.O. Box 520783, GMF
Miami, FL 33152
305–596–7011
Contact: Barbara Gothard
Has contributed $500,000 to (and sponsors fundraisers for) the McLamore Children's Center, which provides temporary shelter care for abused, neglected, and abandoned children from birth to 8 years of age; has contributed $100,000 to Cities in Schools, a

dropout prevention program now operating in 30 cities.

Campbell Soup
Campbell Place
Camden, NJ 08101
609–342–6264
Contact: Oliver D. Mann
Converted part of a warehouse into an onsite day-care center for 120 of its employees' children. Another center is being developed which will accommodate another 100 children.

Chemical Bank
95–25 Queens Boulevard, 7th Floor
Rego Park, NY 11374
718–520–4902
Contact: Henry Auffarth
Helped the Queens Child Guidance Center raise funds for a child sexual abuse clinic through leadership on the Center's Business Advisory Board. Fundraising efforts have continued following establishment of the Trude Weishaupt Clinic for sexually abused children.

Chicago Tribune Charities
Chicago Tribune
435 North Michigan, Room 300
Chicago, IL 60611
312–222–3605
Contact: J.N. Goodban
Has assisted NCPCA with contributions for a sexual abuse demonstration project and the *Amazing Spider-Man* comic book on child sexual abuse prevention; also distributed the Sunday supplement comic series.

Chorus Data Systems
P.O. Box 370
6 Continental Boulevard
Merrimack, NH 03054
703–476–6700
Contact: David Dennis

and

UNISYS
8008 Westpark Drive
McLean, VA 22102
703–556–5453
Contact: F. Roger Greenwalt
Work together with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children to develop a Prototype Photo Database Network called "Lifenet" to help locate missing children, providing support on the aging of the photos of children.

Commercial Union Insurance
One Beacon Street
Boston, MA 02108
617–725–7585
Contact: Teresa Coffey
Distributes free crime prevention literature to schools. Its "Play a Part in Crime Prevention" kit, designed for grades 5 through 8, deals with the effects of vandalism, juvenile court, shoplifting, and other issues on individuals, families, and communities. Its "Crime Prevention Teaching" kit was designed for grades 7 through 9 and deals with drinking and driving, and bicycle and auto theft.

Commtron
1501 80th Street, Suite 300
West Des Moines, IA 50265
515–224–1784
Contact: Tim Shanahan
Contributed publication costs to NCMEC for its report: *Selected State Legislation*.

Control Data
8100 34th Avenue South
Box O
Minneapolis, MN 55440
612–853–3056
Contact: Vivian Neiger
Assists employees through its Employee Advisory Resource Program with a variety of personal and family-related problems, including child safety.

CUNA Mutual Insurance Group
5910 Mineral Point Road
Madison, WI 53705
608–238–5851
Contact: Tim Eisele
Has assisted Child Find, Inc., by printing and mailing flyers throughout the U.S.; also encourages other insurance companies and credit unions (through publications and other means) to assist in locating missing children.

DFS Dorland Worldwide
405 Lexington Avenue
New York, NY 10174
212–661–0800
Contact: Marianne Bess
Combined efforts with the Advertising Council in developing and maintaining the McGruff advertising campaign for the National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC).

Dole Processed Foods
50 California Street
Box 7330
San Francisco, CA 94120–7330
415–788–3653
Contact: John D. Porter

and

Castle & Cooke
10900 Wilshire Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90024
213–824–1500
Contact: Robert D. Cook
Working together, these two companies implemented a coupon redemption project, which heightened public awareness of the missing children issue and brought a gift to NCMEC of $250,000 to underwrite specific programs.

First Bank System
1200 First Bank Plaza East
Minneapolis, MN 55480
612–370–3515
Contact: Judy Nevenan
Pays 75 percent of employee's sick-child day-care costs; also provides free child-care referral in conjunction with a county data bank, seminars for working parents on child-care issues; and allows employees to use their illness leave for time off when their children are ill.

General Electric
French Road, MD 105 Security Office
Utica, NY 13503
315–793–7252
Contact: Peter L. Force
Sponsors seminars, lectures, films, and newsletters to educate employees about crime prevention and child safety.

General Mills
Post Office Box 1113
Minneapolis, MN 55440
612–540–7784
Contact: William Shaffer
Has printed safety tips, prevention-oriented quiz games, and pictures of missing children on more than 75 million cereal boxes; offered the public a Child Safety Kit in exchange for proofs-of-purchase; also developed, produced, and executed a national touring puppet show that teaches child safety lessons.

Griffith Foundation
1816 Race Street
Denver, CO 80206
303–377–1402
Contact: Ann Griffith
This foundation has initiated, developed, and sponsored a variety of services for runaway children, including a runaway shelter, a resource center, education, outreach services, family support, and a medical van.

Hallmark
2501 McGee Trafficway
Kansas City, MO 64141
816–274–5443
Contact: Walt Richards (donations); Jean Bates (grants) 816–274–4547
Donates new surplus products of the company to Boys and Girls Clubs and other child victimization prevention organizations. Also supports child safety efforts by disseminating safety tips against physical abuse and sexual abuse.

Holland and Hart
555 17th Street, Suite 2900
Denver, CO 80201
303–295–8205
Contact: Gayle Magee
This law firm offers salary reduction plans which allow employees to pay for their chosen source of child care, using pretax dollars.

Hunt-Wesson
Peter Pan Peanut Butter
1645 West Valencia Drive
Fullerton, CA 92634
714–680–1000
Contact: William Blodgett
Has sponsored the "I Can Safety Plan," in conjunction with the National Parent Teachers Association, which teaches children basic rules of child safety, mainly focusing on stranger abduction.

IBM
Old Orchard Road
Armonk, NY 10504
Contact: J.D. Carter (day care): 914–697–6688
J.M. Sabater (external activities): 914–697–6730
James A. Daly ("Teen Titans"): 914–697–6665
Has provided day care for IBM employees and other families in communities all over the U.S.; includes recruiting and training qualified child-care workers, and provision of referral services for employees; loaned an executive to NCPCA to help plan a national conference; and recently provided $220,000 to reprint over a million copies of "Teen Titans" (an antidrug comic book) to be distributed by the U.S. Department of Education to every fifth grade class in 35,000 U.S. elementary schools this fall.

International Council of Shopping Centers
665 5th Avenue
New York, NY 10022
212–421–8181
Contact: Albert Sussman
Sponsored a children's fingerprinting campaign and distribution of child safety materials at shopping centers across the country; recent effort is focused on drug abuse.

Jersey Central Power and Light
200 Mount Airy Road
Basking Ridge, NJ 07920
201–766–2658
Contact: Dave Green
Activities include training drivers to "crime watch"; provision of an employee awareness program, a public education program, and a hotline with crime prevention tips; company also developed and operates an emergency ID program for children's parents.

K-Mart
3100 West Big Beaver Road
Troy, MI 48084
313–643–1000
Contact: A. Robert Stevenson

and

Guardian Photo
43045 West Nine Mile Road
Northville, MI 48167
313–349–6700
Contact: Frank Abissi or J. Ronald Gaffe (517–349–6770)
The cooperative effort of these two

companies results in the annual enclosure of 130 million pictures and descriptions of missing children, as well as safety tips, in photo-finishing envelopes nationwide.

Keiwit Foundation
Woodmen Tower, Suite 1145
Farnam at 17th
Omaha, NE 68102
402–344–7890
Contact: Ray L. Daniel, Jr.
Provided seed money to establish the "Kid-Ability" Program, operated by Girls Club of Omaha.

KOMO Radio and TV
100 Fourth Avenue North
Seattle, WA 98109
206–443–4000
Contact: Regen Dennis
KOMO has sponsored several public affairs programs, public service announcements, documentaries, and public awareness campaigns focused on child safety, including "Stop Child Abuse," "Missing Children," and "Operation Speed Wise" (antidrinking and driving among teenagers).

Kraft Foundation
Kraft Court
Glenview, IL 60025
312–998–7027
Contact: Joyce Grant

and

Chevron
575 Market Street
San Francisco, CA 94120–7753
415–894–9846
Contact: Mary Emrick
These two companies sponsored English and Spanish versions of NCPC's publication, "Partners for a Safe Community." Kraft also supports NCPCA and NCMEC with contributions. Chevron has also provided financial support for numerous child safety efforts, including drug and alcohol abuse, child abuse, and youth-serving organizations (including $100,000 for a Boys Club Building Fund).

Levi Strauss
1155 Battery Street
San Francisco, CA 94111
Contact: Meg Franklin (child care): 415–544–7375
Pam Rudd (EAP): 415–544–4357
Provides a flexible Dependent Care Assistance Plan especially for employees who are new parents; includes a salary reduction option for child care purchase with pretax dollars and information and referral. Also has a comprehensive Employee Assistance Program.

Levi Strauss Foundation
1155 Battery Street
San Francisco, CA 94111
415–544–3721
Contact: Martha Montague Brown
Provided funding for an infirmary for sick-child day care for Levi Strauss Company employees.

John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation
140 South Dearborn
Chicago, IL 60603
312–372–8910
Contact: Ted Hearne
Provided significant funding for the NCPCA-Marvel Comics *Amazing Spider-Man and Power Pack* comic book on child sexual abuse prevention; has also supported the Children's Defense Fund and NCPCA.

Majestic Savings
5314 Arapaho Road
Dallas, TX 75248
214–385–0423
Contact: J.T. Collins
Initiated development of, and supported a Practical Parent Education program (for the Plano, Texas, Independent School District)

designed to help mothers and fathers develop their parenting skills.

Marvel Comics
387 Park Avenue South
New York, NY 10016
212–696–0808
Contact: Pam Rutt

and

Campbell-Ewald
1345 Avenue of the Americas
New York, NY 10105
212–489–6200
Contact: Molly Hudson

and

Manistique Paper
c/o Jamee and Marshall Fields Foundation
333 West Wacker
Chicago, IL 60606
312–917–1828
Contact: Iris Krieg
These companies joined forces, in cooperation with NCPCA, to produce a special *Spider-Man and Power Pack* comic book on child sexual abuse prevention. Campbell-Ewald also assisted NCPCA in the development of an advertising campaign on child abuse.

Merck
P.O. Box 2000
Rahway, NJ 07065
201–574–6353
Contact: Arthur Strohmer
Provided seed money to start a day-care center in a vacant church building near its headquarters, which serves not only company employees but the neighboring community.

Metropolitan Life Foundation
24 East 24th Street
New York, NY 10010
212–578–6272
Contact: Sibyl Jacobson
Has supported a wide variety of child safety efforts, including programs to curb drug and alcohol abuse, Boys Clubs of America, Girls Clubs of America, Children of Alcoholics Foundation, and the "Reading is Fundamental" program.

Michigan Consolidated Gas
500 Griswold
Detroit, MI 48226
313–256–5102
Contact: Fred Schell
Has trained its drivers to identify chidren in need of assistance and contact the proper authorities; also worked with the Michigan Network of Runaway Services to develop a rock video and public service announcements on runaways.

Mobil Oil
3225 Gallows Road
Fairfax, VA 22037
703–849–4500
Contact: Thomas Collins
Sponsored a year-long public awareness and educational campaign focused on missing children. Mobil also provides counseling programs for employees experiencing personal problems.

Mountain Bell
1005 17th Street
Denver, CO 80202
303–896–4028
Contact: Judy Kaufman (employee assistance)
Jane Prancan (U.S. WEST—Bell Boys): 303–793–6578
Assists employees with child care and other problems; together with Denver Boys Clubs, solicits surplus furniture and equipment from businesses and distributes them to private nonprofit organizations (Bell Boys Program).

National Association of Stock Car Automobile Racers
P.O. Box K
Daytona Beach, FL 32015
904–253–0611
Contact: Jim Foster
Has formed a partnership with NCPC to promote protection of youth.

Nestle Foods
100 Manhattanville Road
Purchase, NY 05770
914–251–3000
Contact: Barbara Campbell
Provides financial support for an effort with Supermarket Communications to distribute photos of missing children nationwide and provide a "Street Smarts" video cassette loan program; has developed its own video ("Power of Choice") to be aired on PBS and distributed through supermarkets.

Northern States Power Company
414 Nicollet Mall
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612–330–5500
Contact: Pamela R. Fricke
Has established a Safety Watch Program for children. Selected NSP vehicles serve as a safe haven for children in distress.

NU-CAR Carriers
950 Haverford Road
Bryn Mawr, PA 19010
215–527–0700
Contact: L.J. Lishon III
Has contributed funds to NCMEC to help in the effort to locate missing children.

Pacific Northwest Bell
1600 Bell Plaza
Seattle, WA 98191
206–345–2671
Contact: Gary A. Nelson
Contributes about $5 million per year to health and welfare organizations, including such child safety programs as the Seattle program, "New Horizons," which ministers to street kids; scouting programs, Junior Achievement, runaway youth centers, Boys Clubs, Girls Clubs; and through its corporate holding company (U.S. WEST), a 10-State program called "Choices" which helps give vocational direction for dropouts/street children.

David and Lucile Packard Foundation
300 Second Street, Suite 200
Los Altos, CA 94022
415–948–7658
Contact: Colburn S. Wilbur
Has a significant program of funding in child safety areas, including day care, foster homes, and child abuse prevention and treatment. Has initiated a 3-year program to help improve the health of low-income children in day care; also has developed a special interest in the availability of infant care and sick-child care.

Piton Foundation
511 16th Street, Suite 700
Denver, CO 80202
303–825–6246
Contact: Elaine Gantz Berman
Made a sizeable, noninterest-bearing loan to help the Kempe Center make the transition from Federal to private support; exercises leadership in coordination of child safety efforts in the Denver area.

Primerica
American Lane
P.O. Box 3610
Greenwich, CT 06836
203–552–2000
Contact: Dr. Richard S. Post
Provides major funding for an inner-city program training young people for careers in the security industry.

Procter and Gamble
301 East 6th Street
Cincinnatti, OH 45202
513–983–3933
Contact: J.D. Bell
Offers employees a flexible compensation program, which includes nontaxable reimbursements for child care.

QSP, Inc.
P.O. Box 2003
Ridgefield, CT 06877
203–438–0361
Contact: Thomas A. Belli
A subsidiary of *Reader's Digest*, helped recover missing children through distribution of photographs in schools across the country and publication of an article focused on the problem.

Quality Inns
10750 Columbia Pike
Silver Spring, MD 20910
301–593–5600
Contact: Laura Alvord
Provides a "Safe Harbor" in every Quality Inn, Comfort Inn, and Clarion Hotel, Inn, and Resort for any child in danger of abduction or exploitation.

Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey Circus
3201 New Mexico Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20016
202–364–5000
Contact: Avery Banks
Set up SAFE KIDS clubs along the circus route which provided safety tips for children and parents; participates in the "Reading is Fundamental" program; sponsors two reading programs for children.

SAFECO Insurance
SAFECO Plaza
Seattle, WA 98185
206–545–5000
Contact: Claire Bishop
Annually commits 2 percent of its pretax operating income to charitable organizations; provides continuing support to a teen acquaintance rape prevention program; supports the State of Washington's Alliance for Children, Youth and Families; also provided funding for a docudrama on child prostitution and street life; and other programs, from scouting to drug treatment.

Safeway
4th and Jackson Streets
Oakland, CA 94660
415–891–3000
Contact: Felicia Del Compo
Has placed pictures of missing children on millions of grocery bags; has also promoted prevention of child victimization through other means, such as public awareness efforts and dissemination of child safety tips.

Sara Lee Foundation/Corporation
3 First National Plaza
Chicago, IL 60602
312–558–8426
Contact: Gretchen Miller Reimel
Provided funding for a child abuse prevention education program for Chicago teachers and students; gives an annual Chicago Spirit Award, including a $50,000 gift for the disadvantaged; supplements its child safety donations by matching employee contributions to designated charitable causes; contributes to the NCPCA; devoted computer space to store NCPCA records.

Shawnee Mission Medical Center
9100 West 74th Street
Box 2923
Shawnee Mission, KS 66201
913–676–2114
Contact: Robert Leonard
Operates the McGruff-A-Gram letter writing campaign with

elementary school children (letters to children written by McGruff which answer their questions and calm their fears).

Charles E. Smith Companies
1735 Jefferson Davis Highway
Crystal City
Arlington, VA 22202
703–920–8500
Contact: Scott Sterling
Donated space for the establishment of a parent-owned day-care center. The center was funded through a parent co-op and corporate and government sponsors.

South Carolina Electric and Gas
P.O. Box 764
Charleston, SC 29218
803–748–3947
Contact: Manchester Brooks
Provides a major community child safety education program for youth; helps locate missing children; and assists the McGruff program.

Southland Corporation
2828 North Haskell Avenue
Dallas, TX 75204
214–828–7451
Contact: Lloyd Scott
Sponsors numerous child safety activities, including anti- alcohol and drug abuse programs, helpful messages on matchbooks, drug and alcohol-free graduation proms, and designation of certain 7-Eleven stores as McGruff Houses, where people can get help. Is also underwriting development of the NCPCA-Marvel Comics *Amazing Spider-Man* comic book on emotional abuse.

Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
3100 Main, Room 507
Houston, TX 77002
713–521–7277
Contact: Tom Suter
Operates a Latchkey Children's Program, teaching kindergarten through sixth graders how to dial for help; has also supported child fingerprinting effort, neighborhood Crime Watch programs; drug abuse prevention; Phone Pal (a telephone reassurance program for latchkey children in which senior citizens assist); the NCPC McGruff program; child protection using company vehicles; and participates in an Adopt-a-School program.

Steelcase
P.O. Box 1967
Grand Rapids, MI 49501
616–247–2433
Contact: Cathy Wright
Has cafeteria-style benefits program, which allows employees to spend part of their nonsalary compensation benefits on child-care costs; provides counseling on child care and other issues.

Sun Belt Video
4205-K Stuart Andrew Boulevard
Charlotte, NC 28210
704–527–4152
Contact: Kim Courter
Contributed staff and equipment for production of 30 public service announcements on youth safety and McGruff.

Supermarket Communications
148 East Avenue
Norwalk, CT 06851
203–852–0888
Contact: Rochelle Dishon
Distributes child safety tips, videotapes, and other information through its "Good Neighbor Information Centers" in supermarkets nationwide; has produced and distributed child safety public service announcements; and a video loan program (with Nestle Foods).

Techprint
342 Market, Southwest
Grand Rapids, MI 49503
616–459–6980
Contact: George Wixom
Requests all licensees of its Very Important Kid trademark to contribute a percentage of their sales profits to a national child safety organization.

Texize Division
Dow Consumer Products
P.O. Box 368
Greenville, SC 29602
803–963–4261
Contact: Nell Stewart
Developed child safety materials for children and, through a coupon program, raised and donated more than $700,000 in customer "contributions" to NCMEC and NCPCA (and had a record volume during the period). Has supported NCPC's McGruff Program. Members of the Texize network (the Isermann Family and Novarome, Inc./Fragrances) have also made contributions to NCMEC.

Toy Manufacturers of America
200 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10010
212–675–1141
Contact: Douglas Thomson
This association (which consists of 200 member companies), is working in partnership with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children, Youth and Families, to promote child safety. TMA has selected child abuse prevention as its primary philanthropic effort and makes contributions to Parents Anonymous.

Trailways
13760 Noel Road
Dallas, TX 75240
214–770–8795
Contact: Roger Rydell
Provides free rides to runaways wishing to go home under its "Operation Home Free" program. Others assisting this program include the Outdoor Billboard Association (free billboard space), American Public Transit Association (publicity in subways and on buses), Going Home Fund (a group of business leaders in Florida), and the Amusement Game Manufacturers Association (posters in video parlors).

U.S. WEST
7800 East Orchard, Suite 480
Englewood, CO 80111
303–793–6578
Contact: Jane Prancan
Has funded several child safety programs, including the Denver Child Abuse Prevention Volunteers program; also provided a grant to establish an endowment for a child safety organization.

United Way of Madison Co.
P.O. Box 1095
Huntsville, AL 35807
205–536–0745
Contact: Paula Clawson
Awarded a venture grant to The National Children's Advocacy Center to help establish a multidisciplinary center on child abuse.

F.W. Woolworth Company
233 Broadway
New York, NY 10279
212–553–2384
Contact: Aubrey Lewis
Displays missing children's pictures; distributes child safety flyers to customers (400 million in 1985); provides Cooperative Education Programs, summer jobs, internships, and part-time work for students; Adopts-a-School; donates merchandise to organizations; loans execu-

tives to programs; sponsors youth sports teams; and makes financial donations to youth organizations.

WBZ-TV
1170 Soldiers Field Road
Boston, MA 02134
617–787–7000
Contact: Andrew Radin
Devised a "DRUGBUSTERS" program, to foster communication on drug use between parents and their elementary school age children, which has been presented to more than 18,000 people; sponsors a FOR KID'S SAKE public service campaign; and an annual KIDSFAIR.

World Airways
Building 601 Earhart Road
Oakland, CA 94614
415–577–2095
Contact: Penelope Wohlson
Has assisted in the return of missing children by providing reuniting trips; and in locating such children by means of poster displays, magazine articles, and dissemination of child safety tips.

Worlds of Wonder
4209 Technology Drive
Freemont, CA 94538
415–656–6098
Contact: Donald Kingsborough
Has made sizeable contributions to NCMEC, including a portion of sales from the "Teddy Ruxpin" talking toy.

Zale Foundation
901 West Walnut Hill Lane
Irving, TX 75038–1103
214–257–4000
Contact: Michael Romaine
Supplied initial and continuing support for the AVANCE program which provides parenting education for the disadvantaged in Texas; parent corporation has developed and operated an onsite child-care center for its employees.

Zayre
30 Speen Street
Framingham, MA 01701
617–620–5000
Contact: Judy Gorman
Gives child care reimbursements of up to $20 a week per child to employees with preschoolers.